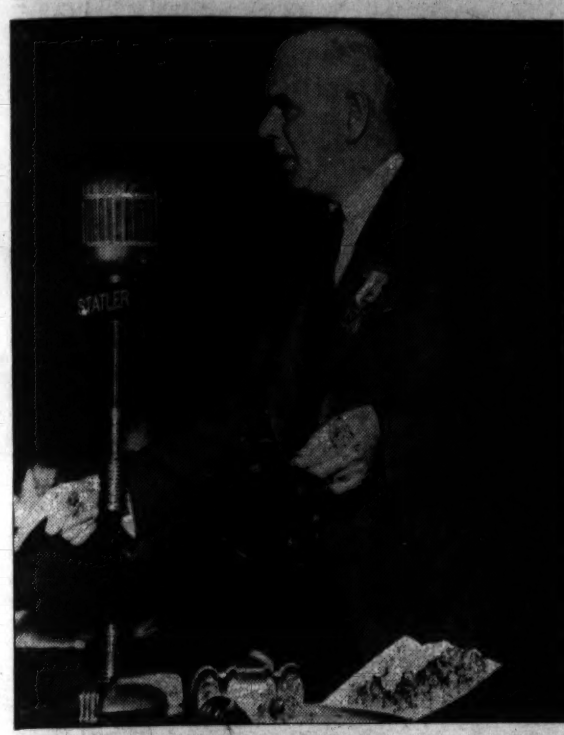


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CIO Convention  
Highlights  
On Page 4

# Soviets Trap Nazis in Caucasus Mountains WE TAKE ORAN, POUND CASABLANCA



PHILIP MURRAY

## CIO Convention Slaps Down Defeatist Press

By Louis F. Budenz  
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—A spirit of dedication back of the nation's Commander-in-Chief in spreading the offensive, manifested itself in today's session of the Boston Convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. This was particularly evident in passage of the resolution blasting the defeatist campaign of the McCormick-Patterson-Hearst press.

Declaring that the "nature and aims of this war" as outlined by President Roosevelt and Vice-President Wallace are being obscured and twisted by "the agents of disunity and defeat," the convention

unanimously condemned "the disruptive and appeaser line pursued by certain sections of the press and the radio."

The chief defeatists were mentioned by name as being the "McCormick Chicago Tribune, Patterson New York Daily News and Hearst newspapers."

The delegates took this and other similar action against defeatist maneuverings after they had heard Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ralph A. Bard hold up "our ally Russia" as an example for the American people and just prior to a statement by Bryn Roberts of the British Trades Union Congress strongly favoring international labor unity.

**PLEADS FOR UNITY**  
The president of the National Union of Health Employees, which is Roberts' official title in the British labor movement, brought the afternoon session to an enthusiastic close with his strong plea for wider cooperation among British, American and Soviet trade union movements.

**Poll Tax Bill Up in Senate Tomorrow**  
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The fight to break the poll-tax shackles on the war effort in the South will enter its final and decisive stage on Thursday when the Geyer-Pepper anti-poll tax bill reaches the Senate floor.

## Smash Tanks At Nalchik

MOSCOW, Nov. 10 (UP).—Tuapse, one of the last Black Sea naval bases in Soviet hands, is under bombardment from the sea and air, but the Red Army is relentlessly exterminating trapped Axis land troops in the snow-bound mountains to the northeast, Soviet reports said today.

Pravda, in telling of the attacks on Tuapse, gave no details and asserted that activity in the city was "almost normal."

Every Axis attempt to break out of encirclement in the mountains northeast of Tuapse has been thwarted, it was said, and the Red Air Force has prevented Junkers transports even from provisioning the troops from the air.

Southeast of Nalchik, where the German drive toward the Grozny oil riches has been stalled for a week, Soviet troops repelled an infantry and tank attack and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, the communique said.

The German offensive in Stalingrad appeared to have petered out, the mid-day communique told of small-scale activity.

## Taupse Marks Soviet Anniversary

MOSCOW, Nov. 10 (ICN).—A Pravda correspondent reports today that on Nov. 6, Tuapse, just as other Soviet cities, had anniversary sessions held by the city's organizations, with representatives of a many units. Participants in the meeting listened to Stalin's report, which was followed by speeches of representatives.

## Kill Limits on 18-19 Draft

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (UP).—House and Senate conferees agreed unanimously today to eliminate from the 18 and 19-year-old draft bill a Senate provision requiring one year's training before the youths can be assigned to combat duty outside the United States.

Conforming to the wishes of President Roosevelt and his military leaders—who urged elimination of this "restriction" on the draft of teen age soldiers—the Senate conferees agreed to abandon this amendment which the Senate had adopted.

## Armistice Day--24 Years After

TWENTY-FOUR years ago today, the German generals were compelled to lay down their arms in the Armistice of Nov. 11, 1918.

What defeated them was the fact that they had been forced to face a two-front war; the terrific Russian offensive in 1916-17 softened the German armies for the British-French-U.S. second front in the west that followed soon after.

The memory of that second front haunts the German Nazi armies of today like a nightmare. They know it spells doom as it did in 1918.

Irrespective of the character of the first World War, the basic strategy of the two-front warfare which brought victory then must be learned for this people's war, and it should be learned fast.

That tactic was executed with gallant bravery by our soldiers, with audacity and a refusal to be cowed by any difficulties however great.

SUCH audacity was displayed by our heroes on Bataan and in the Solomon Islands attack, and the nation today recalls their heroism with pride.

The nation also salutes with particular pleasure our fighters in Africa whose actions are the harbinger of the larger offensives coming.

(Continued on Page 2)

## Unionists Hail Africa Offensive

Among the thousands of Americans who have wired congratulations to President Roosevelt on the opening of an offensive in Africa are many AFL and CIO labor leaders.

We publish below two such statements, one from David Siegal, President Hotel and Restaurant Workers, Local 3, AFL, and Frederick N. Myers, vice president of the National Maritime Union, CIO, Myers declared:

"The National Maritime Union is happy indeed that the North African offensive has been launched. We hope it is the prelude to a real second front—a second front that will find Hitler and his Nazi army caught between a powerful American and British offensive on one side and the vast might of the Red Army on the other.

## AEF Pushes on Toward Tunis

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)  
Following up the occupation of Oran, with its splendid naval base at Mers-el-kébir, after 60 hours of stiff fighting, the American Expeditionary Force in North Africa is overcoming what remains of Vichy resistance at the major Atlantic port of Casablanca.

The 35,000-ton Vichy battleship, Jean Bart, was reported burning in Casablanca.

At Algiers, hostilities had ceased completely, said a communique of the North African command. "Our troops were receiving a friendly welcome in the city and the co-operation of French workers and the general population has been good."

General Dwight G. Eisenhower, in his conference yesterday, said that he did not regard the capture of Oran as a great victory.

"I regard these people as our friends," he said. "We had a misunderstanding but fortunately it ended in our favor."

"The job is now to get this thing organized and go after the enemy."

**FIGHT IN CASABLANCA**  
In Casablanca itself, de Gaulle troops were reported fighting within the city, while American sea and air forces continued to reduce what appears to be the last major Vichy stronghold.

Said, south of Casablanca has been occupied, it was announced officially. So have two small towns, Fedala and Mehdis, which flank the northwest Moroccan port of Rabat.

Little news has come from Philippeville, 100 miles from the Tunisian border toward which American troops were reported advancing yesterday to cut off Marshal Rommel's flight toward Tripoli. There is also no word from Dakar, which has, of course, been cut off from the rest of Vichy-held Africa.

In Algiers, Admiral Jean Darlan, chief of Vichy's navy, is reported in American hands. Exactly how Darlan was captured and what his fate may be is not clear. Vichy released a statement from Marshal Petain in which he says that "in the absence of Admiral Darlan, I am assuming chief command of land, sea and air forces."

**NAZI GENERAL IN AFRICA**  
Tass reported from Lisbon that the German Field Marshal von Witalen had arrived in North Africa from occupied France with several Vichy and German officers. Tass said he had been assigned to direct operations against the American and British forces in North Africa.

While reports continued from various sources that the Axis was reinforcing its naval units from western Europe in the Summer of 1943 or to start an attack in Africa on a smaller scale in 1943.

Production of munitions and arms, shipping and men were limiting factors. The President said, which led him and Churchill to the conclusion that an offensive in Europe could not be staged until well on in 1943.

## Larger Offensives Are Coming, Says President

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—President Roosevelt made it plain today that the American invasion of Africa is a first offensive step which does not preclude other and larger offensives within the coming weeks and months.

The President revealed to a large and spell-bound press conference that the African offensive was discussed with Prime Minister Churchill when he was in Washington two weeks after Pearl Harbor, that a definite decision was reached at the end of June and that detailed preparations were made in July and August.

The problem which faced American and British leaders, the President said, was whether to launch a full-scale frontal invasion of

## Manpower Body Assails Moves for Labor Draft

By Adam Lapin  
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Management-Labor Policy Committee of the War Manpower Commission called today for centralized control and direction of the nation's tangled manpower problem and opposed the passage of compulsory labor draft legislation.

This committee of CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods and management representatives urged that the jurisdictional disputes between various government agencies be ended by putting the War Manpower Commission headed by Paul V. McNutt in full charge.

In a report made public by the President, the committee said that it "doubts that conversion of the moral obligation to serve in the war effort, into a legal obligation to serve, will of itself solve the manpower problem."

On the other hand, the committee expressed confidence that "voluntary and cooperative efforts of the people, under strong leadership on the part of government, management and labor, will provide the answer to this all-important manpower problem."

**FDR BACKS PLAN**  
At his afternoon press conference, the President made it plain that he is in accord with the committee's recommendation that no legislation is necessary at this time.

The President said that he sees no emergency requiring immediate enactment of national service legislation.

At the same time, the President revealed that present plans are for an enrollment of 9,000,000 men in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps by the end of 1943. He expressed hope that this number would be

(Continued on Page 4)

## Algiers Greet Yanks

Following is the first dispatch from the actual fighting front in North Africa passed by the American field censor. It is a joint dispatch in which Russell, one of the seven United Press correspondents with the U.S. forces, and William Stoneman, of the Chicago Daily News have collaborated.

Dirty and dusty they occupied this city while Axis bombers attacked it intermittently.

We were with American shock troops who splashed ashore on the beach at Sidi Ferruch, 15 miles west of Algiers.

**"CEASE FIRE" ORDER**  
At 5:15 P.M. yesterday the French bugler at Fort Lempereur, the western gateway to Algiers, sounded "cease fire."

At that moment we were watching a noisy machine gun and rifle battle between a bunch of Midwesterners and the French in the suburb of El Biar.

Immediately after the fighting ceased, parleys began to thrash out the armistice terms. They were worked out at a conference among Maj. Gen. Charles W. Ryder, commander of our forces here, U.S. Consul-General Robert Murphy, Gen. Alphonse Juin, commander of the French North African forces, and Adm. Jean Francois Darlan, commander-in-chief of all France's armed forces.

The presence of Darlan threw a bit of grit in the clockwork of the landing operation. The outcrop of bitter, scattered fighting probably was due to his presence.

(Apparently what the dispatch means was that Darlan ordered his forces to fight as long as they could.) Juin had held Murphy a prisoner. That made it necessary for emis-

(Continued on Page 2)

### Back Page Editorials & Features!

A Most Important Page on Events Throughout the World!

**CONGRESS!**  
Page 8. Congress responds to the elections. Adam Lapin reports on "answers that must be given."

**TO THE HEART OF EUROPE!**  
Page 8. The new American offensive and the Second Front. James Allan continues his analysis of the African scene.

**SUNDAY: "People Who Never Vote"**  
Page 8. Reports from Art Shields on our "second class citizens" below the Mason-Dixon line! Poll-taxers in action! Special eyewitness reports.

**OLD FRIENDS RETURN TOMORROW**

For All the News Plus Labor's Views!  
READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY!



## Bombers Over Le Havre Docks



An aerial photographer caught this picture as U.S. air force Boston bombers attacked the docks of Le Havre, France, in a recent daylight raid. One of the bombers is over the target area as the first stick of bombs dropped in the attack explodes near the western end of dock in the Bassin de Marée.

## DeGaulle Urges Anti-Nazi Struggle in Nov. 11 Call

LONDON, Nov. 10.—"You know and wish no armistice except in victory" says the Armistice Day appeal from Fighting France, General Charles de Gaulle's organization, issued here today.

The declaration, radioed to all parts of occupied and unoccupied France asked Frenchmen to assemble twice today once at 11 A. M. "in your churches of all faiths" and again tonight at 7 P. M. "before the monuments to your dead of your towns and villages."

It was recalled that similar appeals to the French people to assemble on Bastille Day, last July 14 resulted in large demonstrations. In view of the American operations in north Africa which "the Fighting French are supporting wholeheartedly, important repercussions were expected."

## THE DECLARATION

The declaration reads: "Frenchmen of the two zones, Frenchmen of all France: Proclaim, above the temporary barriers of a temporary defeat, the unanimity of the nation, a single and indivisible France. Bear witness before your dead that, faithful to the blood which they have shed, and bound by their sacrifice, you know and wish no armistice except in victory—Meet on Nov. 11 at noon in your churches of all faiths, in your places of work or in your homes. No word, no shout, no procession—but the silence of all, that terrible silence where as formerly in the interval between the two cannon shots marking the sacred minutes there throbs the invincible soul of an entire people."

"But once again, as on the evening of May 1, as on the evening of July 14, it is the Frenchmen of the zone called unoccupied who must for one day hold, on Nov. 11, the first line of resistance. Frenchmen of the unoccupied zone, I repeat, Frenchmen of the unoccupied zone only: at 7 P. M., I repeat, at 7 P. M., you will meet before the monuments to the dead of your towns, of your villages. If, for any reason, another meeting place should be specified by the organizations of resistance, you would announce this by diffusing their orders through the usual channels."

"But, barring contrary orders, all Frenchmen and all France of the unoccupied zone will hold the rendezvous of victory before the monuments to the dead. On: more their Marseille will shut in the face of the enemy and of anti-France, so that all the world will hear, their faith in the liberation of their country, their fury against the enemy and against traitors, against the hunter of men and his slave traders, their scorn of the fops imposed by the enemy and who have made of their disaster their only reason for living or surviving."

"Anti-France has defined itself by this recent sentence of Marshal Petain: 'Every morning and every

## Nazis Ban Luther Hymn in Norway

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 10.—Details of what is happening in Norway are revealed by the "Svenska Morgensbladet," Swedish newspaper which says that Quisling has banned the singing in Norwegian churches of the last stanza of Martin Luther's famous hymn: "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God."

The stanza reads: "And were the world with devils filled, All watching to devour us, Our souls to fear we need not yield, They cannot overpower us: Their dreaded prince no more Can harm us as of yore; His rage we can endure, For, lo! His doom is sure, A word shall overthrow him." Quisling suspects that by the

words "devils" and "their prince" the Norwegian singers mean the Germans and their Hitler.

(For similar reasons Quisling has prohibited all newspaper mention of the City of Oslo's current exterminating campaign. Two years ago one of Oslo's leading newspapers lent its enthusiastic support to such a drive with a strong editorial entitled "Out With the Rats!" To readers who substituted the word "Germans" for "rats" wherever it occurred, the editorial provided no end of delight, and it was plain that the editorial writer had planned it that way.

Even the beef-headed editors of Quisling's official newspaper, "Fritt Folk," caught on, and they wrote an indignant editorial in reply, all to the increased amusement of the general public.

## Fighting on Two Fronts Defeated Germany in '18

MOSCOW, Nov. 10 (ICN).—Armistice Day commemorations throughout the world, in the spirit of taking the offensive to win early victory, recalls the way in which the Allied coalition brought about the defeat of the Central Powers in the last war.

Eugene Varga, the internationally known economist, discusses Germany's

role in the following article: Twenty-eight years ago, on Aug. 1, 1914, German imperialism unleashed the first World War. This war lasted 51 months and ended in the complete military rout and unconditional capitulation of Kaiser Germany, in spite of the fact that in the course of the war, the German Army had won many victories and even at the moment of final defeat found her troops everywhere on enemy territory.

What were the reasons for the military collapse of Wilhelm Germany? This is a question, not only of historical, but of present significance. In the war against a coalition of powers which had at its disposal tremendously preponderant resources, Germany could win only in a short war, defeating its enemies piecemeal. The Entente resources were considerably greater than those of the Germano-Austrian bloc. The population of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey comprised about 150 millions, of which approximately 50 million were oppressed peoples—Poles in Germany, the Slav peoples and Italians in the Hapsburg monarchy, and others.

The Germano-Austrian bloc was opposed by a coalition which commanded some 300 million population in Europe alone, not counting the U.S.A. and the British Dominions. As regards material resources, the Entente's superiority was even more overwhelming. Dominating the seas, it had access to the resources of the whole world whereas Germany was in the ring of an ever-tightening blockade. That is why in a prolonged war on two fronts, Germany was headed for defeat.

The German militarists realized this danger. Drawing up his plan, the Chief of the German General Staff, Schlieffen, tried to prevent simultaneous war on two fronts. Schlieffen's plan was calculated on destroying France before Russia had time to throw the full strength of its forces onto the scales. The German militarists were so confident in the realization of this plan that at the very outset of the war the Kaiser promised his soldiers: "You will return home as victors before the trees shed their leaves in the autumn."

At the outbreak of the war, it could have appeared as if the German plans were near realization. The German Army was rapidly approaching Paris. But the Russian troops invaded Eastern Prussia much earlier than the Germans expected. Fear of deep penetration of German territory by the Russian Army compelled the German Command to remove a few divisions from the right flank of the western front and dispatch them to East Prussia.

The Russian offensive made the Germans from the very outset fight a two-front war. They were compelled to weaken their forces in the west. Precisely this accounts for the fact that the French succeeded in halting and repelling the German Army in the battle of the Marne. Schlieffen's plan failed. On the western front, the war rapidly dwindled down to a war of position. A stalemate set in on the western front. This enabled the Entente—primarily England and then the U.S.A.—to mobilize all their potential resources. Instead of a short-lived war planned by the German General Staff, the Germans received a two-front war which lasted for over four years. And in such a war, Germany's chances for victory grew very slim, all the conditions for victory being on the side of the Entente.

As the German Army was worn down, the numerical superiority of its adversary and the growth in armaments made themselves felt more and more. The Germans scored numerous victories in the west and in the east, but these victories cost them tremendous sacrifices. In the east, the Russian

production and in the number of trained men and the release of shipping made possible by strengthening of the United Nations position in the Mediterranean had changed the entire situation. The President declined to amplify his remarks when asked whether the African offensive opened up second front possibilities except to add that it was best to get established firmly in Africa. He told reporters that the leaders of the Soviet government were kept informed of Anglo-American discussions and decisions on the African offensive.

It can be assumed, the President said in answering a question, that our principal fighting ally was taken into consultation before anything was done.

## What Stalin Said On Two-Front War

Let us examine the question of a second front in Europe in its historical aspect.

In the first World War Germany had to fight on two fronts, in the west chiefly against Great Britain and France, and in the east against the Russian troops.

Thus, in the first World War there existed a second front against Germany. Of 220 divisions which Germany then had, not more than 85 German divisions were stationed on the Russian front. If to this we add the troops of Germany's allies then facing the Russian front, namely 37 Austro-Hungarian divisions, two Bulgarian divisions and three Turkish divisions, we get a total of 127 divisions facing the Russian troops.

The rest of the divisions of Germany and her allies chiefly held the front against the Anglo-French troops while part of them performed garrison service in the occupied territories of Europe.

Such was the position in the first World War.

What is the position now, in the second world war, in September of this year, let us say?

According to authenticated information which is beyond all doubt, of the 256 divisions which Germany now has, not less than 179 German divisions are on our front.

If to this we add the 22 Rumanian divisions, 14 Finnish divisions, 10 Italian divisions, 13 Hungarian divisions, one Slovak division and one Spanish division, we get a total of 240 divisions which are now fighting on our front.

The remaining divisions of Germany and her allies are performing garrison service in the occupied countries (France, Belgium, Norway, Holland, Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, etc.), while part of them are fighting in Libya for Egypt against Great Britain, the Libyan front diverting in all four German divisions and 11 Italian divisions.

Hence, instead of 127 divisions in the first World War, we are now facing on our front no less than 240 divisions, and instead of 85 German divisions we now have 179 German divisions fighting the Red A.

There you have the chief reason and foundation for the tactical successes of the German fascist troops on our front in the summer of this year.

soldiers fought heroically without sparing their lives and took a heavy toll of the German troops. During the famous Brusilov offensive in 1916 alone, the Germano-Austrian troops lost over 1,500,000 in killed and wounded, 450,000 prisoners. But the extremely economically and technically backward Tsarist Russia, the rotten Tsarist regime and the palace clique of the last of the Romanovs which swarmed with German agents, the intrigues and corruption in the state apparatus, the greed and selfishness of the capitalists and landowners—all this led to a number of reverses of the Tsarist Army.

The Kaiser's armies won victories, but their victories led to death. The occupation of tremendous territory demanded of the German Army considerable forces. In the Ukraine zone the Germans and Austrians kept an army of a million men. Meanwhile the forces which Germany and her allies had for active military operations constantly dwindled.

Germany's economic resources steadily became exhausted. As a result of the shortage of labor, cattle and fertilizers, the crop diminished from year to year. The wheat and rye crop diminished from 17,000,000 tons in 1913 to 12,000,000 as early as 1916. In 1917-1918 Germany experienced real hunger which involved not only the civilian population in the rear, but also the Kaiser's troops at the front.

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# UNION-HATING BOSS LOCKS OUT WORKERS AT QUEENS WAR PLANT

While the new Allied offensive in Africa calls for peak production, a Queens manufacturer of vital war munitions has shut down shop, locking out 100 workers, rather than deal with a CIO union. Boys fighting for freedom will be denied ammunition against the enemy because Joseph Baer, owner of the Weisberg-Baer plant in Astoria, L. I., hates labor apparently worse than he hates Hitler.

## OPA Counsel Urges Curb On Rail Rates

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—If the government's fight against inflation is to be successful, it is necessary that control against rising prices be applied as rigorously to transportation and public utility rates as to other prices, David Ginsburg, general counsel to the Office of Price Administration, said last week before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. Ginsburg, representing Director of Economic Stabilization James P. Byrnes as well as OPA, appeared specifically in a hearing over a petition for an increase in railroad rates, fares and charges in Texas, but made plain to the ICC that he was discussing principles which he believed would be applicable to all rate cases coming before it.

The OPA general counsel's statement on the necessity of rigorously applying the price control act of October 2, 1942, to transportation and utility rates follows in part: "It is not too much to say that the most urgent economic problem now facing the nation is how to increase war production without setting off an uncontrollable spiral of inflation which would inevitably undermine the war effort and jeopardize the safe return to peace. By the act of October 2, the Congress has attempted to avert these consequences by providing for general stabilization of prices, wages and salaries at the levels prevailing on September 15, 1942. The Congress recognized, of course, the necessity for some adjustments—those necessary to correct gross inequities or to aid in the effective prosecution of the war.

## Dr. Hutchins Backs 18-19 Draft Bill

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, in an interview with the Chicago Sun, declared his opposition to training 18-19 year olds a full year before entering combat service.

Dr. Hutchins, who enlisted at the age of 18 in World War I, said that "10 months of repetitive drill or inactivity in a training camp is the most demoralizing and degrading experience a young man can have."

"Three months is plenty for basic training," asserted the university head.

War needs required the draft of boys 18 and 19, Dr. Hutchins said.

# Big ALP Independent Labor Vote Becomes Important Factor in State's Political Life

By Mac Gordon

One of the most important positive results of the elections in New York was the American Labor Party vote of approximately 410,000 for Alfange and 430,000 or more for Poletti. The Poletti vote may be rather higher when all official returns are in.

The Alfange vote is the highest statewide vote ever received by the American Labor Party in proportion to the number of voters. It is better than 10 per cent of the total votes cast, as compared with only 6.7 per cent in the Presidential vote of 1940 and about 8 per cent in the gubernatorial elections of 1938, when the entire Communist vote was included in the ALP total.

In off-the-record discussions with newspaper men prior to the Democratic Party convention, Jim Farley made it clear that he was out to wreck the American Labor Party. He represented a force in politics he hated and feared, a party based on program and policy and not on patronage and machines. It challenged the sacred two-party system in American politics. Above all, it introduced a new note in politics, the political independence of labor, which up until the birth of the ALP had been firmly tied under all circumstances to the Democratic kite.

## TO RECKON WITH

The ALP vote blasted Farley's fond hopes. It showed that there is now in New York State a solid core of independent labor votes that every political party will have to take into account. It compels both major parties to shape their policies and actions with an eye on this independent labor vote.

Impressive as this vote is, it is necessary that certain weaknesses be noted and the conclusions drawn. The glaring weakness is the drop in the ALP vote. While final figures are not yet in, it is doubtful if the Alfange total will reach much above 60,000 in the area outside of the five boroughs. This compares with 79,000 in 1938 and over 100,000 in the 1940 Presidential election, a pretty sharp drop both absolutely and in relation to the total vote.

The fact that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union did not support the ALP ticket this year as in previous years only partially explains this decrease. For the vote fell drastically in many counties where the Amalgamated plays no part at all. In fact, outside of the metropolitan area, there was a drop in every county in the state except two—Albany and Rensselaer counties.

## WEAK ORGANIZATION

It is our opinion that the drop in the ALP vote is due to the exceedingly weak organization. In previous elections, New Deal voters had their choice of voting for the same New Deal candidates on the Democratic or ALP line. Class-conscious workers chose to cast their ballot on the ALP line. This year, with the ALP running independently, the situation called for an active campaign that would convince the New Deal voters to vote ALP. Some, incensed at Farley's revolt against the President, naturally turned to Dewey. Others, accepting the President's endorsement of Bennett, voted for him. The ALP did not have the organization with which to combat both these tendencies among class-conscious workers who had previously supported it.

# Waitresses Back Child-Care Plan

It isn't just mothers working in war plants whose child-care problems have to be met in New York City. Thousands of women with small children are flocking into other industries to take the places of men; thousands more are going to work out of grim necessity, to support their little ones.

## Dewey Names Committee on Unemployment

Governor-elect Thomas E. Dewey yesterday named a three-man committee to study unemployment in New York City and labor shortages elsewhere with a view to presenting him on Jan. 1 with a "comprehensive program of action."

Named to the committee were John W. Hanes, former Under-Secretary of the Treasury and chairman of U. S. Lines, chairman; David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, AFL, and Delos Walker, R. H. Macy executive. Elliott W. Bell, New York Times editorial writer, will serve as consulting economist.

The committee will operate from Mr. Hanes' office at No. 1 Broadway. Suggestions and information from the public on the questions of maximum use of the state's productive capacity may be sent there.

## Union Acts to Block Firing Of Organizer

Union action looking to immediate reinstatement of Mike Orlink, CIO local president at the Sperry Gyroscope Co., who was fired last week, will reach government sources today.

A representative of the National War Labor Board will sit in arbitration proceedings demanded by Local 450, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, of which Orlink is president.

Both management and union are expected to be represented at the arbitration, which starts at 2 P. M. Orlink, a skilled tool and dye maker with seven years' experience at Sperry's, was fired for soliciting union members during the lunch hour. The dismissal contravenes NWLB rulings on the question which have said that it is in the interests of fair play that workers should be able to use leisure hours to explain benefits of union membership.

## Plan Library for Blind

SEATTLE, (UP).—Blind persons in Seattle will have a separate library for their own use after the war, the library association announced.

We talked with Mary and Ellen, split-shift waitresses in a Child's Restaurant, members of the Chain Service-Employees' Union, Local 42, AFL. Both have little ones for whom they have to buy the milk and orange juice—if there's going to be any milk and orange juice.

These include many with husbands in the armed forces and others whose husbands don't make enough to keep up with rising living costs. Still others are heads of families, widows or separated wives.

Take the food industry, for example. The Daily Worker went to the girls who balance dinner trays with the question, "Do you need wartime child care?"

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DESPERATE PROBLEM

Child-care was always a "desperate problem in the food industry," said Mary. "Practically all of the girls in Local 42, for instance, are married, and a lot of them have young children."

Another girl in the restaurant with Mary and Ellen has a husband in the Army. "She goes out working because what she gets from the Government isn't enough," said Ellen. "And kids are supposed to eat something besides cereal."

Ellen is lucky. She has little Ellen, 20-months old, in a day nursery. "It was a problem to find one within reach of where I live. I got a place through the Community Service before the war started."

Mary couldn't find a nursery anywhere for her three-year-old Sandra. "The Community Service told me every place was overcrowded because of the war. So she's home with mother in Pennsylvania. I went to see her and she just looked at me, as if to say, 'Didn't I see you someplace? I'd do anything to have her with me.'"

Government child-care centers are the answer as far as Mary and Ellen are concerned—and thousands of other mothers in the same boat.

And they mean group care, with adequate facilities and supervision, and with hours to fit a working woman's necessity.

"Make-shifts such as hired housekeepers don't work—'Even if you could afford it, you can't get one now.' Paying the woman next door to 'mind' your child is no good either. And as for foster homes, 'We want them to know they have a mother, don't we?' as Ellen put it.

In Local 42, Mary and Ellen told the Daily Worker, the girls are eagerly getting into the movement for child care. "Cooperate? Sure—we'll do anything," said Mary. "It hits so many of us, and hits us so hard."

A great part of the ALP's weakness upstate can be traced to the factional struggle within its ranks, which virtually paralyzed it in many upstate communities. It must be noted that in the two counties where the ALP maintained its vote (increased it over 1938 and 1940 in Rensselaer County) the progressives have been in the leadership and there has been some activity. The sole ALP assemblyman, J. Eugene Zimmer, represents the first district in Rensselaer County.

UNITY THE KEY

This raises prominently the question of unity in the ALP. Without such unity the Labor Party will be unable to strengthen itself upstate and will not be able to make much more headway.

In this connection it must be noted that the progressive trade union movement, though not represented in the State leadership of the ALP, played a great part in rolling up the Alfange vote. The New York City CIO Council not only endorsed him, but put up an extremely active campaign for him and other ALP candidates. Virtually every affiliated local endorsed Alfange, in a few cases along with the Communist candidate, Amter. An active campaign of radio addresses, mass meetings and leaflets was conducted by these forces, both in the trade unions and in the ALP itself. Alfange was endorsed by the Capital District CIO Council, and by the State CIO, against Amalgamated opposition.

An analysis of the ALP vote by districts in New York City shows that it swung the election to one congressman, James H. Fay, to three state senators and to four state assemblymen. Besides these,

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# Akron Union Chiefs Cite Debt to Soviet

(Special to the Daily Worker)

AKRON, Nov. 10.—More than 60 AFL-CIO union officers meeting in this area to bid farewell to Lester Thomas, rubber worker and outstanding trade unionist who entered the U. S. Army, climaxed the occasion with a communication to Maxim Litvinoff, Ambassador from the USSR, greeting the Soviet Union on its 25th Anniversary.

"The people of America and lovers of freedom throughout the world," the communication said, "owe Russia a great debt which can only be partially repaid by the closest unity, cooperation and friendship—for the war and for the peace to follow, for the destruction of the savage fascist beasts and for the full unfolding of 'the Century of the Common Man.'"

## New System To Prevent Gas Book Theft

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Car owners and others holding gasoline books under mileage rationing will be required to write identifications on the back of their coupons to insure against theft and misuse, the Office of Price Administration announced today.

For most passenger car, truck and motorcycle operators this identification will be the vehicle's license number and state of registration.

These write-in provision will be a part of the national mileage rationing plan to go into effect November 22. This plan became official today with the issuance of the new OPA mileage rationing regulations.

After November 22 gasoline dealers throughout the country will not be permitted to accept coupons from their customers unless the coupons are properly identified.

## U. S. Plane Wrecked

Headquarters of the Eastern Defense Command, First Army, announced at 12:45 P. M. yesterday that the First Air Force reported an Army fighter plane wrecked in a take-off from an airfield at Hillsboro, R. I., at 9 A. M. The pilot escaped injury.

# Offensive on Vichy Embassy

French Ambassador from Vichy, Gaston Henry-Haye (second from left) takes a stroll near embassy grounds in Washington in the company of an FBI agent. With the rupture of diplomatic relations between the U.S. and Vichy, U.S. agents formally took over the embassy for the duration.

# Russian War Aid Schedules Many Activities



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## Union Efforts Result in Army-Navy 'E' Award

Top quality production and lots of it today had brought the Army-Navy "E" to workers and management at Fairchild Aviation Co., Jamaica, L. I.

A pennant, honoring the plant's output, was presented by high army and air corps officers at ceremonies outside the shop Monday. Representatives of Local 1217, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, to which the workers belong, participated.

Speakers included Queens Borough President James Burke, Brig. Gen. Lester Miller, chief of the field service command of the U. S. Air Corps; J. S. Osgurg, president of Fairchild Aviation; William McGee, president of Local 1217; Lieut. Commander John T. Tutthill of the Office Production Material of the U. S. Navy, and Col. George W. Goddard of the photo laboratories of the U. S. Army Air Corps. Major H. R. Battley, district public relations officer of the U. S. Army Air Corps, was master of ceremonies.

Military spokesmen praised the high caliber of the shop's output and hailed it as invaluable to the new offensive.

All speakers predicted that the offensive, now under way, will not stop until Hitler has been smashed. Mr. Osgurg paid tribute to the union for its part in making it possible for the plant to reach the new production records which won it the Army-Navy E.

## 'Meanest Thief'

SAN JOSE, Cal. (UP).—The city's "meanest thief" took advantage of the fact that Philip Bagar, ranch foreman, was in consultation with his draft board, to force a window of the latter's house and steal \$50.

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# C. I. O. Auxiliaries Urge War Work for Women

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—The first full day's session of the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries Conference today reflected the strong feeling that mobilization of women workers for all-out war production must be accomplished on a national scale by the federal government, not on a hit-or-miss local basis.

This was brought out most strongly this morning in remarks from the floor by Katharine Beecher, a delegate from United Electrical Workers Auxiliary in New York City.

Margaret Hickey, Chairman of the Women's Advisory Committee of the War Manpower Commission, had expressed the view that localities facing labor shortages should make their own surveys of the actual need for women workers, and submit the facts to the district regional division of the War Manpower Commission.

The United Electrical Auxiliary delegate declared that "we are fighting an all-out war, and need an all-out program nationally—a national survey to get a full, integrated picture."

Mrs. Eleanor Gimble, head of the New York Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime urged the auxiliaries to work for a national program of child care.

During its sessions, the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries is expected to make clear its position on the need for federal funds for an overall program of child care and community feeding centers to free women for war production. There is strong sentiment against the present feeling in the war manpower commission that only women with children over 15 should be absorbed into war industry in large numbers, for the time being at least.

The auxiliaries gave a luncheon for Mrs. Philip Murray, wife of the CIO president, this noon. Mrs. Ruth Allen, introduced as "a miner's wife, daughter and sister," presented Mrs. Murray with a service flag from the West Virginia Mine Workers Auxiliary. Mrs. Allen said the flag was given not only because Mrs. Murray's son, Joseph, was in the army, but because of the esteem the miners and their families had for President Murray.

A nationwide radio broadcast on the problems of women in industry was made this afternoon in a program featuring Margaret Hickey, Mrs. Eleanor Gimble, Secretary-Treasurer, and Mrs. Faye Stephenson, President of the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries.

## AEF Takes Oran, Pounds Casablanca

(Continued from Page 1)

Italian ports and from the Vichy base of Toulon, the British 8th Army fought rear-guard enemy units between Sidi Barrani and Sidi Barrani, still east of Libya. Thousands of Italian troops were reported routed southward in the desert.

Although the Secretary of the Navy, Colonel Frank Knox warned in Washington that the possibility of Rommel's receiving reinforcements must be borne in mind, and the "battle in the western desert might emerge into a lengthy engagement," British sources in Cairo declared that the main force of Rommel's retreating army had been pushed over the Libyan border.

Following the example of Mexico and Canada, which broke off relations with Vichy yesterday, President Fulgencio Batista announced the severance of Cuban relations with Vichy. United Press reported, "because it does not represent the people of France."

## Meanest Man Robs Soldiers

Members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union believe to have discovered a candidate for the meanest man in the U. S. He is Pres. William Ellison of the United Package Service Inc., who was arrested Nov. 9 on charges of using the mails to defraud.

Ellison is charged by Executive Manager Isidor Nagler of Local 10, ILGWU, with having cheated on the contents of gift boxes sent former employees of the local now in the armed forces. The boxes for which the union paid Ellison \$3 each were supposed to contain 10 razor blades, a carton of cigarettes, cookies, peanuts, candy and a magazine.

## No More Private Phones

The end of manufacture of telephone sets for civilian use will come by Nov. 15.

## Gil Green to Speak Friday

All Communist Party Section and Branch functionaries are invited to a city-wide conference at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street, Friday, Nov. 13 at 8 P.M. It was announced.

Gil Green, N. Y. State Sec'y will make an analysis of the elections and outline the next steps in the Party win-the-war activity.

## Convention Highlights

# Murray Asks Parley Act on Poll Tax Bill

By Frank Ryhlick

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—Every delegate to the CIO convention was instructed by President Philip Murray to go directly from the convention floor to the nearest telegraph office and wire members of the Senate demanding favorable action on the Pepper-Geyer Anti-Poll Tax Bill when it is called up for consideration Thursday.

## President's Message to CIO

Following is the text of President Roosevelt's message to the CIO convention at Boston:

"Let me thank you sincerely for your invitation to speak at the Congress of Industrial Organizations in its annual convention, and let me assure you of my very deep regret that I cannot accept and be with you. Will you convey to your membership this regret and express my interest in all that you will do at your convention?"

"My recent visit to industrial areas throughout the country has given me new insight into what labor is doing to fulfill its part in winning the war. The picture is most encouraging. The extraordinary skill and speed of the American workman, the intelligence and capacity for cooperation with management, with each other and with the government, shown by the wage-earners of America is bound to be astonishing and satisfactory, even to one who like myself always expected that every working man and every labor union would do full duty in the production program."

"Through you I should like to thank all the members of the organizations affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations for what they personally are doing and to invite their further cooperation and effort in the days ahead. We have built a vital and tremendous industrial production structure and program. It is working. Now we have to show the endurance, the tenacity and the persistence necessary to continue this program and extend it, even if faced with fatigue and discouragement."

"I count on the members of your organization to help in carrying out all the programs that are necessary for our national effort, and particularly those programs that have to do with preventing inflation, with sharing our customary good living with others, in order that the world may be safe for liberty and human betterment."

"In particular, I expect your members to help in carrying out the spirit of the Executive order that deals with wage stabilization, with rationing, with price controls and with other economic measures for the domestic security, as well as the pursuit of the war. I am sure that this cooperation will be forthcoming generously."

## Gov't to Help Aliens Pass Job Hurdles

Non-citizens who have been promised jobs by war contractors can now get assistance from the United States Employment Service, in getting over War and Navy Department permission hurdles, Richard C. Brockway, USES director, announced today.

The service will only be of use where employers are ready to employ non-citizens and willing to take certain steps on their own account to put them to work.

The USES has prepared a questionnaire that will simplify gathering information which employers must present to War or Navy Departments for permission to employ aliens. To get a form, workers must bring a letter from a firm that wishes to hire them to the local USES office. None will be issued without letters promising employment, but firms can get them in batches.

## Women at CIO Convention



Women delegates check their credentials at CIO convention with Congress of Women's Auxiliaries leaders. Eleanor Fowler, secretary-treasurer, of the Congress is seated at left; Julia Katz, at right, is director.

## Manpower Body Hits Labor Draft

(Continued from Page 1)

sufficient to win the war. This represents an increase of about 4,500,000 men. The Army alone, the President said, will be increased from about 4,500,000 men to 7,500,000 men.

Emphasized by the new figures released by the President was the need for planning planned use of manpower in order to obtain substantial increase in the size of the nation's military forces without disruption of production and farm activities essential to the war effort.

Although the Labor-Management report made a number of important, practical suggestions, it did not profess to be a definitive body of the entire manpower situation.

**MAKING FURTHER STUDY**

The report was carefully labeled as "interim" and members of the committee who signed it emphasized that further study of the problem was being made.

It was significant, however, that the labor and management representatives joined in stating as one of their points that manpower cannot be solved without regard for other phases of the war effort.

"The manpower problem is an integral part of the process of mobilizing the entire nation for war, and must be considered in close conjunction with military and production planning," the report said.

The report also "suggested that consideration be given to closer integration of the manpower and production programs."

While not as exhaustive or as

## Civilian Beef Quota Is Cut 10 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Because the armed forces and lend lease were getting less meat than they needed, the Office of Price Administration today took another 10 per cent off the civilian beef quota for the period from October 1 to December 31.

The OPA action was taken at the direction of the WPB's Food Requirements Committee, which has received reports from military and lend-lease authorities that they were unable to obtain the fully supply of beef required.

In this action OPA ordered slaughterhouses to cut their deliveries of beef for civilian use from 80 to 70 per cent of deliveries during the corresponding quarter of 1941.

The meat restriction order, he pointed out, was issued to insure the minimum meat requirements of the armed forces of the United States and its allies. This purpose, he added, must be achieved even at the expense of drastic cuts in our civilian meat supplies.

## Set Ceilings on Winter Clothing

Manufacturers ceiling prices for a group of "fall and winter outer clothing" are established at levels at which they opened their lines during the period Dec. 1, 1941 to March 31, 1942, regardless of subsequent price increases, the Office of Price Administration announced today.

The revised method of determining prices applies to such fall and winter goods as men's and boys' lined coats, flannel shirts, macinaws, leather and heavyweight wool jackets, corduroy coats, women's and girls' leather coats and jackets, ski and skating outerwear clothing for both sexes, and certain types of gloves and mittens, parka hoods, and leather and leatherette helmets.

## First Act of CIO Parley Was on Draft

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—Denunciation of any weakening of the bill to draft 18- and 19-year-old youth which was the first official act yesterday of the CIO convention, was expressed in the resolution entitled "Resolution calling for immediate enactment of legislation sought by President Roosevelt."

This outstanding resolution reads in full as follows:

"The offensive begun by our armed forces in Africa marks the turning point. Our Commander-in-Chief has requested Congress for legislation to bring into the armed forces those between the ages of 18 and 20.

"A very unfortunate amendment has been attached which would hamper the fullest effective use of American soldiers in support of our war program.

"Resolved, that the convention calls upon Congress to immediately enact the legislation sought by our Commander-in-Chief and to defeat the attempt to impose restrictions upon our military leaders. Nothing must be permitted to interfere with the offensive spirit and action of our nation and its armed forces."

## Soviet Labor Sends Greeting To CIO Parley

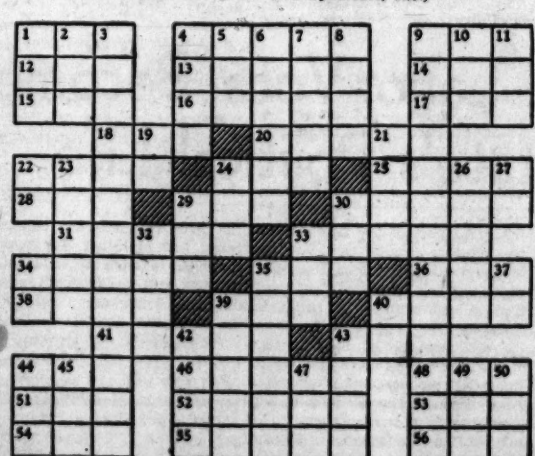
(Continued from Page 1)

the same courage with which Americans are fighting together with British in African deserts you will be able to engage enemy on European soil and together with the Soviets will deal blow to fascist beast in his very den. We believe our American friends will be able fully to mobilize and utilize wealth and resources of their country.

"In these days of trial, the solidarity of the workers of the democratic nations, particularly the workers of the Soviet Union, the United States and England is more needed than ever and more than ever need is felt for united action of the workers' organizations so that all forces will be mobilized to secure speedy victory over the enemy and to solve successfully problems of post war world order. The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions hope that these questions on paths to victory will be given appropriate consideration in the work of your convention and that its decisions will reflect the workers' desire for closer cooperation for the sake of preserving liberty and democracy, for the sake of hastening the defeat of Hitler tyranny."

## Daily Crossword Puzzle

(Released by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)



### HORIZONTAL

- 1 To inquire
- 2 Shower of hail and rain
- 3 Period of time
- 4 Seven (Roman numerals)
- 5 German-occupied organ
- 6 French city
- 7 At this time
- 8 A sea eagle
- 9 Tilted land
- 10 A number
- 11 Man's nickname
- 12 Unclosed
- 13 Once more
- 14 Unclosed
- 15 Growing out of
- 16 A feline
- 17 Climbing plant
- 18 Member of a Philippine Island tribe
- 19 A seed container

### VERTICAL

- 1 Hall!
- 2 A title of respect
- 3 Schools for little children
- 4 To reach across
- 5 Malay gibbon
- 6 Rubs out
- 7 A kind of duck
- 8 Former Russian ruler
- 9 Festivity
- 10 Fish eggs
- 11 Beard of grain
- 12 Indefinite article
- 13 Man's nickname
- 14 Bone
- 15 Musical instrument
- 16 To transfuse
- 17 To help
- 18 Plural ending
- 19 To knot
- 20 Music: high
- 21 Suffice: high
- 22 Agent
- 23 Ill-bred person
- 24 Printer's measure
- 25 Of lower temperature
- 26 To be indebted to
- 27 Location
- 28 Two (Roman numerals)
- 29 Toward the mouth
- 30 Pliers
- 31 Explosive sound
- 32 To be indebted to
- 33 Anger
- 34 Affirmative
- 35 Female ruff

### Answer to Yesterday's Puzzle

TOOTH RENS  
SOOTHE REGIT  
AM OARED TARE  
PALE MOVER REP  
ITEM ROBERTS  
DORIS MANATE  
ORIG GNER  
RETERS ARGAR  
OK RATA RIST  
APRANA RYM  
SEAFRONE DA  
FRANZ DONERS  
PRID RASIS

## CIO Slaps Down Defeatist Press

(Continued from Page 1)

"During the past year," Roberts declared, "a very intimate relationship has been established between the British trade union movement and that of Soviet Russia. This has already removed much misunderstanding which previously existed between us, and it may well be that had we succeeded in creating this understanding earlier, recent history would have been much different from what it has been. However, now that real friendship has been established, it must endure. That is the sincere desire of the British workers who have been deeply moved by the great sacrifices which the Russian people have bravely suffered in our common cause."

Pointing out the "invaluable contribution" of the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee to the prosecution of the war, Roberts emphasized: "It is not too much to expect that such a committee, now limited to the Russians and ourselves, will without undue delay, embrace the organized workers of all the other democratic countries. That is our fervent hope. We feel that it will be nothing short of a tragedy if it does not quickly materialize."

**LEARN FROM SOVIETS**

In his address earlier in the day Assistant Secretary of the Navy Bard had told the delegates: "We have seen the people of our ally Russia grasp the full import of this war, and we learn from them. To which he added, after a glowing description of the courage and unity of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union: 'In our comfortable security, we in America should read the dispatches from the Russian battlefield with humility and perhaps with a little shame, and remember that we cannot pay our debt to the Russians until we have relieved them in their present ordeal.'"

Bard did not refer to the need for the establishment of a second front in Europe, as an extension of the offensive in North Africa, but rather referred to the North African fighting itself as "the second front." The Navy official did, however, laud labor-management committees as aids in the building up of war production. "All for the front," the Soviet slogan, might well be adopted by us, he declared.

**CALLS FOR ACTION**

In its action against the defeatists, the convention went further than merely condemning those disruptive mouthpieces. In the same resolution it called upon "the government information agencies responsible for the direct job of building morale and national unity to undertake a vigorous educational drive to spread understanding of the nature of the war and of our enemies, based on the fundamental aims outlined by President Roosevelt and other United Nations leaders."

In the name of "war-time duties," the convention proceeded this afternoon also to express its determination to carry on "the fight for the protection in law and fact of the rights of every racial and religious group to participate fully in our social, political and industrial life. This strong resolution against discrimination brought forth the most extensive discussion ever heard on this subject in any American labor convention."

**HITS 'BOOK' TRIALS**

Going further in its assault upon "actions which are welcomed by our nation's enemies," the convention declared for the immediate ending of lynching and caustically criticized the persecution of alleged Communists in Oklahoma "for the possession of books which may be found on the shelves of any large library in the country."

Calling for the passage of the anti-poll tax law by the Senate, the convention declared: "Any stalling or filibustering (on this issue) would be direct sabotage of a war need. The offensive spirit made itself felt in a number of other ways in today's session, moving rapidly forward in a business-like manner, the convention adopted the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports today, as presented by its chairman, R. J. Thomas and its acting secretary, Joseph Curran. This report, endorsing President Murray's report and his administration, expressed the support of the CIO to the Commander-in-Chief, and attacked the appeasers for seeking to block "combined military offensive for the destruction of Hitlerism by the American, British and Russian forces."

An extensive and thoughtful discussion featured the passage of the resolution pledging the CIO to push the campaign against racial and religious discrimination. The discussion, which brought out certain criticisms of how the ban on discrimination was working in certain fields, led to a declaration by President Philip Murray outlining the many steps being taken by the CIO to fight job discrimination against Negroes in particular.

**COMBAT RACE BIAS**

Negro and white unionists joined in expressing the view that the fight against discrimination should be pushed with increasing tempo. Willard Townsend, president of the Transport Employees' Union and the first Negro to become a member

of the CIO National Executive Board, urged an "implementation of the previous declaration of the CIO Executive Board against discrimination" with the resolution being adopted today.

Abe Feinglass of the International Fur and Leather Workers' Union declared the resolution against discrimination to be "one of the most important before this convention for the winning of the war," and urged that it be brought home by each and every delegate to the union they represent.

**CITES EXPERIENCE**

Ferdinand Smith, Negro national secretary of the National Maritime Union, urged that the experience of that union in breaking down discrimination be followed by other organizations. "Of 2,000 seamen who have given up their lives, 330 were Negroes," Smith asserted. He pointed, in particular, to the victory obtained by the NMU by their direct appeal to President Roosevelt against discrimination on ship jobs.

Among others taking part in this discussion Philip Connolly, president of the California CIO, was conspicuous, in reporting on successful fights which had been waged in that state for the employment of Negro workers. Connolly said that Negro women at the Douglas Aircraft plant set the pace in war production.

The meeting concluded this evening on a note of labor unity, national and international. The British delegate, Roberts, had closed his remarks with the hope for unity in the American labor movement, referring to the fact that CIO President Murray is Scotch and Green, AFL president, of Welsh descent. Roberts spoke of Kler Hardy of the British Labor Party as a Scotsman and Robert Owen, the first champion of national labor unions, as a Welshman. He stated his opinion that they were symbols of the unity that could be in the American labor movement. To which Murray replied with a warm declaration of the earnestness of the CIO in wishing for unity here and internationally.

The CIO President's remarks were followed by the receipt of a cable from the Trade Unions of the Soviet Union, which brought a big ovation from the delegates. Amid the cheers for this message (which appears in another column of this issue) the convention adjourned until tomorrow.

## Tells of Nazi Spy Training

(By United Press)

Ernst Peter Burger, one of two Nazi saboteurs who escaped execution, told for the second time in a New York Federal Court today, how he and seven companions were rigorously schooled in Germany to commit widespread sabotage in American war plants.

First witness for the government in the treason trial of Anthony Cramer, 42 year old naturalized citizen accused of aiding two of the saboteurs, Burger told a story similar to that related recently at the Chicago trial of six persons for treasonous aid to Herbert Haupt. Haupt was one of six saboteurs executed in Washington after their trial.

Burger told his story quietly under the questioning of United States attorney Mathias Corra. It required only 30 minutes for him to establish the fact of the sabotage mission to the United States, and there was no cross-examination by Harold R. Medina, court appointed defense attorney.

Corra lead up to the landing of the saboteurs with their supplies of explosives, which they subsequently buried in the sands of Amagansett beach.

His testimony was followed by that of several Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents who recovered the saboteurs' cache.

Cramer is not charged with aiding Burger, but with helping Werner Thiel and Edward John Kerling, who were executed.

## Capital Rally Asks Action to End Lynchings

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—More than 950 people poured into the National Press Auditorium here to celebrate the 25th Anniversary of the Soviet Union and raise their voices for the extension of democracy at home with a denunciation of the lynch-rule in Mississippi.

The meeting communicated with President Roosevelt and demanded that he use his power as Commander-in-Chief to prosecute the guilty persons in recent Mississippi lynchings. The rally also greeted the opening of an offensive in North Africa. All proceeds of the rally, sponsored by the Communist Party, were contributed to the Community War Fund Drive.



# Labor and the President's Executive Order 'U. E.' Solves Overtime Pay Problems

## Detroit Labor Assails Strike by Fake Union

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
DETROIT, Nov. 10.—Detroit's condemnation of Matthew Smith, head of the newly found "Confederated Unions of America" was sharp and unmistakable as a result of the strike of 9,000 workers of key war plants he called out Saturday. Secretary of the Mechanics Education Society of America, Smith called a one-day walkout on a claim that his raiding action against United Automobile Workers, CIO, was not receiving quick

## Coast Guard Calls Italians 'Enemy Aliens'

In a letter to Stanley U. Parker, Rear Admiral of the United States Coast Guard, Abner Green, Secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, today protested the continued classification of Italian non-citizens as "enemy aliens" by the United States Coast Guard.

"The Attorney General of the United States announced on Oct. 12," Mr. Green says in his letter, "that, with the approval of President Roosevelt, non-citizens of Italian origin were removed from their enemy alien classification as of Oct. 19."

"We have seen United States Coast Guard passes dated later than October 19th and issued to Italian non-citizens bearing a stamp of 'enemy alien' across their face. We feel that such actions are at variance with our government's policy and should be changed."

Mr. Green stated that his organization is also calling this matter to the attention of the Attorney General and other interested Government officials.

## Appoint Negro Union Leader To Price Board

The first international president of a CIO union to be appointed to a local War Price and Rationing Board was recently named in Chicago. He is Willard Townsend, Negro president of the Transport Service Employees Union, CIO.

Townsend is the head of a very young union for red caps and is a member of the CIO national executive board.

Charlotte Carr, head of Hull House and outstanding social worker was also appointed.

A total of 194 labor men now sit on the rationing boards in New England States, according to a summary made this week by OPA. These include representatives of AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods.

Some of them are Benjamin J. Dorsky, president of the Maine Federation of Labor, AFL; Joseph Salerno, president of the Massachusetts State Industrial Union-Council, CIO; and Francis Hackett, secretary of the Boston Central Labor Union, AFL.

## Bus Service in Six Cities Cut To Save Rubber

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Bus service in six of the nation's largest cities was drastically reduced to save rubber and equipment today in nine special orders issued by Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation.

The cities affected are Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia and Richmond.

Director Eastman estimated that the group of orders will save almost one hundred million bus tire miles a year. This is equivalent to what would be consumed by a fleet of 400 buses in a year's time.

The orders affecting Philadelphia and Baltimore specify the exact routes which must be discontinued or curtailed. These orders are effective Dec. 28.

The orders affecting New York, Chicago, Richmond and Cincinnati impose a flat 15 per cent reduction of the bus mileage operated during the corresponding period in 1940 or 1941 whichever was the greater. How these reductions are to be made is optional with the carriers and regulatory bodies. These orders are effective Dec. 1.

## Teachers Union Dance Friday Night

The New York Teachers' Union will hold its annual frolic and harvest dance Friday night at the Henry Hudson Hotel, 361 W. 57th St. Entertainers will include Hazel Scott, Milt Green, Phil Leeds, Betty Garrett and others.

## Labor Joins Campaign for Proper Feeding

Labor unions are being urged to take an active role in the important problem of industrial feeding, the WPB Labor Press Service announced yesterday.

CIO and AFL leaders have issued statements to their members from coast to coast urging active participation in the government's nutrition program and cooperation with the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services Nutrition Division's efforts to encourage better food facilities in war plants and communities.

Among the aims of the labor nutrition drive are:

1. To guard the health of war workers.
  2. To prepare workers for necessary food rationing through guidance in the selection of foods for fitness.
- Participation will include serving on industrial nutrition sub-committees of state, county and community nutrition committees; aiding in the organization of industrial nutrition committees where they do not already exist; and promotion of better food habits among workers, as well as lunch-packing programs, clubs and classes for wives of war workers.

## 'Banker's Shift' to Keep Plant Rolling

MONTCLAIR, N.J., Nov. 10 (UP).—The Oiljack Manufacturing Company turns out war materials 24 hours a day, with the aid of a "banker's shift." Because of a labor shortage, the plant used to have to close between 6 and 9 P. M., when shifts were changing. While color men—bankers, lawyers, insurance agents—volunteered to work those three hours. Some are complaining of discrimination because they don't get called fast enough.

By Dorothy Loeb  
With U. S. Labor Department approval given a Camden, N. J., labor-management agreement, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, today appeared to have worked out a model plan for removing stumbling blocks to satisfactory application of the President's Executive Order on overtime pay.

The President's order provides that overtime may not be paid except on the sixth and seventh day of continuous employment and many managements, seeking to avoid such payment, have held the work week broken where there is absence even if this is because of sickness, death in the family or unavoidable delays in transportation.

A few minutes lateness or even absence caused by lack of work and at the specific direction of the company have been used by managements as excuses to declare the work week interrupted and necessity for sixth and seventh day overtime payments avoided.

The understanding reached between Local 103 of the UE and the RCA Manufacturing Co. of Camden sets up a model stipulation. This prevents overtime penalties from being levied against workers whose absence is caused by good and sufficient reason.

## WORTHY REASONS

Their agreement recognizes as good and sufficient reason absences caused by union activity, calls to the draft board, serious illness of the worker or in his immediate family, death or a funeral in the immediate family, unavoidable lateness, service on any government agency, or "other reasons previously recognized by the company as legitimate absences."

With Department of Labor given to this union-management interpretation of the President's Executive Order, RCA workers now receive pay retroactive to Oct. 1 for all overtime worked under the conditions outlined.

Another satisfactory solution to hard-sought interpretations of the President's Executive Order has been worked out by UE District 4, according to Edward Stewart, the district's secretary-treasurer.

Under this agreement, the work week is not considered broken if a worker claims illness. The union agrees to do everything it can to prevent absenteeism and consents to let management verify that illnesses are bona fide.

At several other companies, Stewart said, agreements were being reached to give overtime retroactively in accordance with any final interpretation of the President's Executive Order when it is handed down by the War Labor Board.

## End Contracts On Uniform Monopoly

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Navy Department procurement officers have cancelled contracts giving Cohen, Goldman & Co. of New York and Joseph & Fels Co. of Cleveland a virtual monopoly on uniforms for naval officers.

Cancellation was reported yesterday to the Senate Committee on Small Business which disclosed the monopoly at hearings at which Capt. P. P. Delahanty, in charge of the Navy's clothing division, was questioned.

Delahanty admitted that the government's policy with respect to supplying uniforms to the Navy had been adopted after consideration "from all angles, perhaps except the matter of the small dealer."

The two companies that got the monopoly never specialized in service uniforms before but were general clothing makers, according to the Senate Committee of which Senator Murray of Montana is chairman.

## IWO Board Maps Broad War Program

The International Workers Order has adopted an all-out win-the-war activities program for its lodges.

The plan was outlined at a meeting of the general executive board on Friday.

It includes: blood donations, war bond sales, war relief funds raised, hard-offs to servicemen, welcome of servicemen on furlough, honoring of "blue star" mothers, flag raisings, and ceremonies for the democratic traditions of each national group.

The IWO education also includes the distribution of 16 editions of a 4-page pamphlet on Vice-President Wallace's "Century of the Common Man" speech in 150,000 copies. Several film strips are in production.

## Today's Recipes . .

There are dozens of ways to "stretch" meat supplies. Just as a starter, here are ways from home economists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

Stuffing is a good "extender" for a boned roast, such as pork or lamb shoulder, or a boned cut like spare ribs or breast of lamb. Use mashed potatoes, bread crumbs or cooked rice, and season as you like it. Here is a recipe for savory stuffing: Cook a quarter cup of chopped celery and leaves, 1 tablespoon of chopped parsley in 2 tablespoons of fat for a few minutes. Then add 2 cups of soft bread crumbs, ¼ teaspoon of savory seasoning, and salt and pepper to taste. Stir until well mixed and hot. This recipe makes enough for a 5 to 6 pound pork or lamb shoulder.

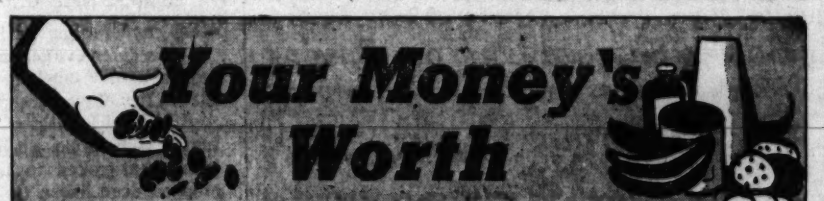
Veal or beef birds are another savory blend of stuffing and meat. Have the meat cut into strips 2 to 3 inches wide. Spread with the stuffing. Roll, and toothpick into neat packages for individual servings. Brown in fat, add a little water and braise slowly in a covered baking dish until tender. Serve with the gravy.

Stews go well in cold weather. And even the toughest and cheapest meat is a good starter for a stew. So are small tidbits of tender meat. When the amount of meat is limited, be more liberal with the vegetables. And for a good stew, brown the meat in a little fat before you add water, and remember not to add your vegetables until the meat is almost tender. You can extend the meat flavor in a stew by eating dumplings, or serving it as short-cake, between rounds of biscuits, or on a platter with a border of mashed potatoes, boiled rice, or hominy grits.

Meat loaf is another good user of the cheaper cuts. Have the raw, lean meat ground fine and season it well. Combine it with such binders and flavor extenders as: bread crumbs, cornmeal, boiled rice, mashed potatoes, oatmeal. Meat loaf, sliced cold, is a perfect filling for sandwiches.

## Rules for Coffee Making:

- Here are some of the things that can be done at the home to make coffee go further, and still have coffee of good quality:
1. Use fresh coffee. Buy less each time, and more frequently.
  2. Keep your coffee in a tightly covered container.
  3. Keep it in the refrigerator or some other cool place. It deteriorates less rapidly when cool.
  4. Keep your coffee pot immaculately clean.
  5. Have your coffee ground as fine as possible for the pot you intend to use. Finely ground coffee goes further than coarsely ground coffee.
  6. Use accurate measurements instead of "heaping tablespoons."
  7. Don't boil coffee. It drives off the very elements you want.
  8. Serve the coffee as soon as it's made.
  9. Make only the exact amount you want to use. Left-over coffee is wasted coffee, though it can be stored in the refrigerator for use as flavoring—or for a cup of warmed-over coffee, if you like it that way.
  10. Keep coffee pot spotlessly clean.



## Coffee Ration Facts:

Coffee rationing, starting at midnight Nov. 28, will set the amount of the beverage available to the coffee drinker at about a cup a day, or one pound per person for five weeks.

But the cut need not be quite that sharp, because proper conservation measures in the home will make coffee go considerably further than in the days of unrestricted use.

The amount of coffee consumed in the country has been increasing steadily during the five years before we got it to the war. Our consumption went from about 1,400,000,000 pounds in 1937, to 1,700,000,000 pounds in 1941. Some of the increase was due, of course, to our increase in population, some, to our increased use of the commodity. Coffee drinkers in this five-year period used an average of 21 pounds of coffee each per year or 12.5 pounds per capita for the nation.

Our imports of coffee this year suffered a heavy set-back because of the war and resultant lack of shipping facilities to bring coffee from Central and South America. Our total 1942 imports, if we get what seems probable for the remainder of this year, will about equal the 1937 total.

When this coffee shortage became apparent to the public, many persons began hoarding it, which meant that many others had difficulty in buying any coffee at all. The slowness of the WPB encouraged hoarding, scare-buying, and black market operators.

So serious did this situation become that the WPB finally directed the OPA to inaugurate rationing to insure fair distribution of our limited supply to all consumers.

Restaurants and other institutions consume about one-fifth of all the coffee sold in the country, and OPA plans to apply about the same reduction to them as to the individual under rationing. The individual ration is one pound for five weeks, which is at

## People in Glass Houses Throw Bombs



Women workers put the finishing touches on the giant war planes on an assembly line at the Douglas Aircraft plant, Long Beach, Cal. The turrets will cover the bombardier's compartment in American bombers.

## Text of Potofsky Call for International Labor Unity

Below we print the full text of the highly significant speech of Jacob Potofsky, vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, before the trade union panel of the American-Soviet Friendship Congress at Hotel New Yorker last Sunday.

Brother Chairman, and fellow delegates to the American-Soviet Friendship Congress. I am glad to be a participant in this morning's panel discussion for I strongly feel that our official labor movement in this country has paid altogether too

little attention to our Russian trade union brothers.

The heroic struggle of the Russian people against the Nazi and Fascist invaders has earned the undying gratitude of liberty-loving people throughout the world. Leningrad, Moscow, Sevastopol and Stalingrad are names that will symbolize forever the selfless courage and the limitless will to resist of a people who fight to preserve a way of life not only for themselves but for us as well.

We, in America, still stand only on the threshold of this struggle in which our Ally has been engaged for the past 18 months. If we can today speak with confidence in the ultimate victory of our common cause, it is because millions of Russian heroes have chosen to stand and die rather than to yield another foot of their beloved homeland. They have saved us our sons and our brothers. They have afforded us time to build our ships and tanks and planes. They have given us the opportunity to build an army and navy which will ultimately lead us to final victory.

HOPE FOR OFFENSIVE

We look forward to the day when we will join with them on their battlefields of Europe in the final, great offensive which will forever wipe out fascism and Nazism from the face of the earth. Indeed, we hope that day is near. That final victory requires the fullest understanding and cooperation among all the governments and peoples of the United Nations, both in the field of military strategy and in every other phase of the war effort and perhaps nowhere is close understanding and common action more essential than among the working people of the United Nations.

They are the most militant, the most steadfast against all the fascist forces. It is they who bear the brunt of the struggle. It is they who make it a people's war. International trade union unity will permit the workers of the free nations of the world to pool their common experience, to learn from each other the best solution to the many and difficult problems which we must solve to speed the day of victory and when victory has been won, labor the world over, must make its mighty voice heard at the peace table. Only its united action can guarantee a true peoples' peace that is not written to satisfy the imperialist and colonial designs of a few as a prelude to yet another war but a peace made in the interests of all the people laying the basis for a secure and richer, more abundant life for all the people.

PLACE OF HONOR

The millions of members of the Soviet trade unions are today spilling their blood on the battlefields and working miracles of production in the mines and mills in defense of their liberty and ours. They have earned a place of honor among the trade unions in the United Nations. And yet, there are those in the labor movement, particularly in the AFL who would deny them a seat at any international labor conference. My friends, these voices echo old hates and old prejudices and there are more of them among labor than perhaps among others. It is time that these old prejudices and hates be cast aside.

This is a time for unity, in the labor movement, unity nationally and internationally and certainly we can't afford to bar the 25,000,000 trade unionists of a country that has so valiantly given an account of itself. It is said that the Soviet unions are not "free" trade unions, but part of the Soviet State. Just a couple of days ago, in Boston, those of us who are members of the Board, — I look upon Brother Emspak — had the pleasure of listening to two distinguished British trade union



JACOB POTOFSKY

representatives. They told us of the participation of the British labor movement in the present, shall we call it "Tory" government. They spoke with pride of the fact that every ministry and every local and regional and governmental agency is staffed with a full quota of trade union representatives. Labor in Britain has truly permeated every field of state authority and has assumed an important share of responsibility in government, a very important share. Yet this fact has not made the British trade union movement any less "free," not even less free in the eyes of the AFL.

In our own country, the labor movement is rightfully demanding greater, ever greater representation in government and a greater share of responsibility for its administration. In assuming office and shouldering responsibility we don't surrender freedom, indeed, we gain greater freedom and more power through greater responsibility in government. It is evidence of power and strength, that is what participation in government means and it doesn't take away anything from our rights as free Americans. It is said, too, that we cannot collaborate with the Soviet trade union because they have renounced the right to strike.

I don't want to go into any theoretical discussion but have our civil service employees, both AFL and CIO the right to strike? Have our people in the traction industry of New York the right to strike? Have our people working the hospitals the right to strike? Yet both in CIO and AFL these unions are recognized "free" unions and the AFL is bargaining for them, servicing them, and no one contends that they are not free unions. Moreover, the trade union movement in this country has renounced the right to strike for the duration and before this war is over we may have to surrender other rights for the good of our cause, of winning the war. Yet, we are not surrendering our freedom. On the contrary, we believe that this self-restraint is essential to preserve the ultimate freedom in the face of this fascist menace.

DANGER OF DISUNITY

We have seen what has happened abroad where the labor movements divided and people became too petty to see the really big danger ahead. Why should we do in others a step which we ourselves have taken? We have learned from bitter experience that isolationism is untenable and when we talk of isolation, we don't only mean isolating our country, no matter how self-sufficient we may be, even Mr. Hoover is now an anti-isolationist. Why then should we say that

Russian trade unions should be isolated.

Russian unions may turn to us. "You have some unions that are not democratic enough, you have unions in this country that haven't had a convention for 15 or 20 years; we are not going to sit with you at one table until you are going to have what we have regularly, bi-annual conventions." What do you think will be the state of mind of our people here? We'll say, that's meddling in internal affairs of our country. "You cannot do that." We would very strongly resent it. Yet, there is no resentment at all when it comes down to recognizing that 25 million Russian trade unionists have also rights. We say to them, "We don't want to sit with you at one table. You are not free because you work for the State."

What about self-determination of peoples? Haven't they got just as much right as we have to determine for themselves? We don't have to accept their ideologies to sit together, work together, against our common enemy. This fear to sit at a table is a weakness on our part. We are fearing something. There is no fear. If we believe firmly in our way of life, we needn't fear that we can be overtaken by anybody else.

The former speaker cited the attitude of the British trade union movement. I wish to urge that we have the same attitude in this country. It is about time we adopted the same attitude as the British trade union movement, that the working people of all the United Nations can win, to solve their problems together.

## MUST WORK TOGETHER

I have heard Citrine and I was perhaps one of the few of that little meeting that was held unofficially who fully subscribed to everything that Mr. Citrine said about affiliation with Russian trade unions. There is no reason why the trade unions cannot work together in the Allied Nations just the same as the governments work together. That is the only position labor can take and I want to say to you, Mr. Chairman, that this conference is of inestimable educational value for the people as a whole, for the trade union movement, especially; that, once and for all, we mean what we say about democracy and freedom; freedom, not as an exclusive right but freedom for all the working people. If there is any meaning to our statements about the brotherhood of mankind, let us outstretch our arms to our Russian trade union brothers and say to them, "Come, let us sit together, you have paid dearly for that sacred heritage of freedom. Let us all join hands and work together, that the things that you and we are fighting for shall not have been fought for in vain."

This is not time for petty bickering, political differences of one kind and another, and I know that there are disagreements, but this is a time where we must cast them aside, where we must be big enough to rise above those petty differences, ideological differences and see the danger ahead.

We are marching towards victory. We are making progress and only because of, and I say that without reservations, the heroic Russian people and that the Russian trade union movement has given us an opportunity to prepare.

So, I say, let us say to the trade union movement in Russia and to the trade union movement all over the United Nations, "Let us get together, let us be the watchword, unity nationally, unity internationally."







## CHANGE THE WORLD

A Farewell to Sol Funaroff  
Who Tended the Ancient  
Fires Lit on Helicon Hill  
By MIKE GOLD

BORN in the huge suffering of the last war, then a child emigre wandering through Europe, handicapped almost from birth with an ailing heart, poor, fatherless and exploited—did it now show a remarkable courage that one so burdened as was Sol Funaroff still could find the faith to be a working-class poet?

The young writer died in a New York hospital two weeks ago, exhausted by his struggles when he was just past his 30th year. Sol loved poetry and he loved the people. And his faith in both were equal, and they were his whole life. A few days after his death I happened to pick up the current issue of the "Saturday Review of Literature," and found there a long blues poem written by him in Negro dialect, full of a genuine humor that nevertheless expressed a clear-cut social protest, and was altogether surprisingly good.

It was a new experimental phase in his writing, entirely different from his somber and imagistic free verse. Sol was growing. Sol was not lost in defeatist brooding, but was constantly searching for the forms that would take poetry into the front ranks of the march of the American people.

It is a mighty act of faith to dedicate one's life to the writing of poetry in America.

This is a land where the tradition of poetry has been almost lost. Poetry is less popular than roller skating or pinocchio. No poet can live by his work, not even when famous like Carl Sandburg or Edna Millay, both of whom have other sources of income.

But I believe poetry to be the nursery of all the arts. To have great novels, great Hollywood pictures, great songs, and even the great national feeling that leads to social progress, I believe there must be a national feeling for poetry, too.

Great poetry purges a land of the vulgarity of Babbittism and commercial writing and the complacency that marks the man of small and low ends. It is a school for epic character and vision; it is the soul of a land.

In the Soviet Union the masses love poetry—good poetry. Constantin Simonov, the Soviet author whose play will soon be produced here by the Theatre Guild, has been a reporter on all the Russian fronts. Recently, he testified that wherever he went, the Red Army men made him recite his war poems to them. They were profoundly hungry for poetry, says Simonov. The men who have stopped the Hitler tanks and bombers are lovers of poetry with a deepened love, says Simonov. They read and write poetry—they carry Pushkin, Nekrasov, and other books of the poets in their knapsacks.

In America, however, the people's songs are still being written by cheap Tin Pan Alley vulgarists, dishonest illiterates whose only passion is for the dollar. No great people was ever more meanly served, while our true poets have lived in obscurity, like Sol Funaroff.

All of his young and passionate life was spent in trying to close the distance between the ancient well of pure poetry and the thirsting American people. Sol was penniless and sick. But he was tireless in the service of poetry. Not only after performing the drudging labors that earned his bread, did Sol write his own work. He even found the energy to organize anthologies of proletarian poetry, to start magazines, to encourage other poets and to sweat and scheme and plan that they might get their books published in the ungrateful land.

There is not a single magazine of the working-class in America any longer which devotes itself to the poetry and literature of the working-class. What has happened to the renaissance that began in 1930? Now with Sol Funaroff gone I almost feel as if poetry had died for the duration. Quiet, hard-working, uncompaining, his tall stooped figure no longer will walk the dusty regions around Union Square, tending ancient fires that were lit on Helicon hill. Goodbye, Comrade Sol, who knew that life and revolution were not only prose!

## Who's Behind the Gun on Our Subs, WABC, 10:30 pm

Freedom Forum from London, WNYC, 6 P.M. . . What Is Your War Job, WJZ, 7 P.M. . . National Radio Forum, WJZ, 10:15 P.M. The Man Behind the Gun on an Allied Submarine, WABC, 10:30 P.M.

## MORNING

11:15-WABC-Vie and Sade  
WABC-Bessie Beattie Talks for Women  
WNYC-Musical Comedy Memories  
WJZ-Russian Morning  
WABC-Police  
WABC-U.S. Army Program  
11:30-WABC-Against the Borgia  
WABC-The Concert Stage  
11:45-WNYC-You and Your Health

## AFTERNOON

12:00-WABC-News at Noon  
WNYC-Music at Work  
WABC-Kate Smith Speaks  
WABC-Midday Music  
12:30-WABC-News  
WJZ-Nat'l Farm and Home Hour  
1:00-WABC-Mary Margaret McBride Talks for Women  
WABC-Dick Gilbert, Recorded  
WABC-Lunchtime Symphony  
1:30-WABC-Wake Up, New York  
WABC-Dinner Concert  
1:45-WABC-Instructions to Air Raid Wardens  
2:00-WABC-Maria Dore Talks for Women  
WNYC-News  
WABC-Chamber Music  
2:30-WABC-Senior from the Opera  
2:45-WABC-The Three R's  
WABC-Your Request Program  
3:00-WABC-Songs of the Century  
WABC-Listen to Our Men on Land, Sea and Air  
WNYC-Science for the Seven Million  
3:45-WABC-News  
3:55-WNYC-Civilian Defense News  
4:00-WABC-Four Bunches at 4  
WABC-Mid-afternoon Concert  
WABC-Treasury Star Parade  
4:15-WABC-Club Mainline  
WABC-Concert Hall  
4:30-WABC-Treasury Star Parade  
WNYC-Music School Settlement Concert  
WABC-Children Are Also People  
WABC-Concert Orchestra  
WABC-Great Classics  
WABC-Invitation to the Walls  
4:45-WABC-Estelle Sternberger, the

Washington Front  
1:30-WNYC-Song Recital  
WABC-Great Masters  
1:45-WJZ-Secret City  
WABC-Ben Bernie and All the Lads  
WABC-Treasury Star Parade  
EVENING  
6:00-WABC-Penny Money Man  
WABC-Under One Star  
WABC-News  
WABC-Freedom Forum from London  
6:15-WABC-News  
WABC-News Analysis  
WABC-Stamp Club  
WABC-Music to Remember  
WABC-News  
WABC-Rede Hopper's Hollywood  
6:30-WABC-Spotlight on Sports, Bill Stern  
WABC-Selective Service News  
WABC-Keep Working, Keep Singing, Frank Parker  
WABC-News  
WABC-Dinner Concert  
6:45-WABC-Instructions to Air Raid Wardens  
6:55-WABC-Organ Music  
WABC-Her's Morgan  
WABC-Lowell Thomas  
WABC-News  
WABC-The World Today  
WABC-Sports Review  
6:55-WABC-Want Ad Column of the Air  
7:00-WABC-Fred Waring's Orchestra  
WABC-Sports News, Stan Lomas  
WABC-Instructions to Fire Wardens  
WABC-George Hamilton Combs  
WABC-Lisa Gering  
7:15-WABC-Five-Star Final  
WABC-News  
WABC-Confidentially Yours  
WABC-Harry James Orchestra  
WABC-The Sports Fanfare  
7:30-WABC-Johannes Steel  
WABC-Musical Review  
WABC-On Get It  
WABC-Treasury of Music  
WABC-Race Aces  
7:45-WABC-Mean, Tracer of Lost Persons  
WABC-Pullin Lewis, Jr.  
7:50-WABC-Quintessence of the War  
WABC-Thin Man Mysteries  
WABC-Sing Up the News, Cal Tjerner  
WABC-Watch the World Go  
WABC-Nelson Riddle, Song Recital  
WABC-Symphony Hall  
8:15-WABC-Behind the Washington Scene  
WABC-Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra  
WABC-True Story Theatre of the Air, Henry Hull  
WABC-Manhattan at Midnight  
WABC-Dr. Christian, Gene Herzhoff  
8:45-WABC-Ralph Cooper, Jumping Jive  
WABC-Eddie Cantor  
9:00-WABC-Gabriel Heatter  
WABC-Chamber Orchestra of Lower Basin Street  
WABC-Arkansas Traveler, Bob Burns  
WABC-News  
9:15-WABC-Jack Pearl, Morion Gould's  
9:30-WABC-Mr. District Attorney  
WABC-Spotlight Parade  
WABC-Mayor of the Town, Lionel Barrymore  
WABC-Concert Orchestra  
WABC-News  
WABC-Paul Sullivan  
10:00-WABC-Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge  
WABC-News and Views by John B. Hughes  
WABC-Raymond Gram Swing  
WABC-Great Moments in Music  
WABC-Record Albums  
10:15-WABC-The War Museum  
WABC-National Radio Forum  
10:30-WABC-News  
WABC-Paul Schubert  
WABC-The Man Behind the Gun  
10:45-WABC-Rollo and His Daddy  
WABC-Harlem Amateur Night  
WABC-WOR-WJZ-News  
WABC-News and Commentary  
WABC-Newslet Theatre  
WABC-Just Music  
11:05-WABC-Department Store News  
11:15-WABC-The Music You Want  
11:30-WABC-Author's Playhouse



Merle Oberon looks pretty as a picture as Mrs. Chips. Basil Rathbone will be Mr. Chips in a radio version of the motion picture "Goodbye, Mr. Chips." The Screen Guild Players will present the play over the Columbia network at 10 P.M. on Monday, Nov. 16.



In Hollywood, only "B" pictures are made in the brief time it took to make the first-rate Soviet film—"In the Rear of the Enemy." The set shown above, "An Enemy Hut," is one of five made in one week. Reason for speed: The Nazi invasion. More films had to be made quickly. Simultaneously with the shooting, the sound effects were dubbed in and most of the music was written.

## The Swing Shift:

## Soviet Movie Studios Busy 24 Hours a Day

(Below is reprinted part of an article by George Reisneger appearing in Theatre Arts magazine in which the Soviet theatre and cinema in war time are discussed.)

Perhaps none of the theatre arts moved so quickly into action as did the Soviet film industry. During the first five days of the war, the Leningrad Studios, for example, prepared a dozen scenarios and set the cameras turning.

The theatres cut rehearsal time on new productions to one month; the film studios reduced production time to one or two weeks, working 24 hours a day in three shifts and using assembly line methods never before tried. All this was carried on, frequently under fire, while the studios—plants, laboratories, staffs and all—were being moved far out of reach of the invader's arms.

For the fighting front the studios have worked out an interesting "ideal" program of five-minute shorts: a comedy, a political-angle film, a musical based on satirical anti-fascist songs, a "fictionalized" newsreel—some real-life incident presented as acted drama. For the home front, the film is used more intensively than ever for war reportage, for larger war films in the documentary epic manner in which Soviet cameramen have long been schooled, and for instruction in all phases of civilian defense. Even the cinema foyers and lobbies have responded to the change; the jazz bands, light-organs and actors who once performed there move up to the front, their place taken by lectures and patriotic talks.

## War Documentaries Take First Place

Among the films which have streamed from the studios, battle documentaries naturally take first place. "Moscow Strikes Back" (its bold Russian title, "Defeat of the German Armies Before Moscow") has already reached this country. Films like it celebrate the defense of Smolensk, of Leningrad, of Moscow and of Sevastopol. One would very much like to see "The Marauders Are Driven from the Villages" by Roman Carmen, maker of "Spain" and "China Fights Back." Each of the services has been honored with special films, and the workers on the home front as well. "Who Is She?" tells the story of a Russian woman, of Tanya, 16-year-old guerrilla girl executed for refusing to betray her band. "The Elusive Smudek" builds an exciting account around "Freedom," the secret radio station in Czechoslovakia; the repressed populations in the other occupied countries and in Germany itself are also remembered. And Sergei Eisenstein is at work on "The Pace of Fascism," its scenario based on the stories of Bernhard Brecht.

The classics of Soviet film making—"Nevsky," "Shors," "The Openheim Family," "Peat-Bog Soldiers," "Professor Mamlock," "Gen-

eral Suvorov," "Wings of Victory," "Lenin in October," "Lenin in 1918" and "Chapayev" continue firmly to support Soviet morale. Their themes and techniques also underlie a whole series of new war pictures. Perhaps the most notable, in production before the war began, is "The Defense of Tsaritsyn" by the Vasiliev brothers who made "Chapayev." It is an account of Voroshilov's memorable exploit in Civil War days.



The speedy work on "In the Rear of the Enemy" is even more remarkable when you consider that snow scenes like this one had to be shot in mid-summer. Directors didn't have the advantage of a natural winter setting. The picture was completed by the Soyuzdetfilm Studio a month ahead of schedule.



The Russian actor who played this Nazi Finn did more than act. To help speed the production of "In the Rear of the Enemy" actors also assisted the director, helped build sets and take them apart, and relieved those in charge of lighting.

## Muzzling the Movies In Nazi-Ruled Belgium

The Belgian Information Center presents a vivid picture of Nazi tactics in connection with the German-dominated Belgian film industry, in a recent issue of its news sheet. Calling these revelations very much like "taking a trip down the sewer in a glass-bottomed boat," the article reveals how

from all Jews and from all theatres managed by British, American or French capital. Theatres which had run films like "The Confessions of a Nazi Spy" were treated the same way.

## "Say Thank You, Please!"

The article recounts how before the invasion there was a strong move in Belgium for a mild conservative system which would do away with a few of the evils of unbridled competition. "The problem had been carefully studied, and bills were either under discussion or scheduled to come up in Parliament. When the Nazis took over, one of the first things they told the Belgian industrialists was: 'We are going to give you exactly what you want. We are organizing a corporative system of industry. Say thank you, please!'"

Before the occupation of Belgium, the article points out, the country had about a thousand people "engaged in the distribution of films and the management of movie theatres. Their organization was rather loose, except for half a dozen less reputable characters (some of whom had already been brought into court on one charge or another) who, feeling their situation on the market a little weak, had clustered together and formed an association."

It was such elements that became collaborators. They transformed their association into the Board of Directors of the Movie Industry Corporation, with the blessings of the German Commander.

## Nazi Newsreels Compulsory

Things moved fast after that. Operating permits were taken away.

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Additional Theatres will be added from time to time.

## 'Singability':

## War Songs to Be Tried Out by Music Experts

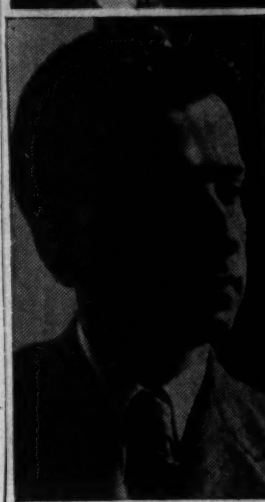
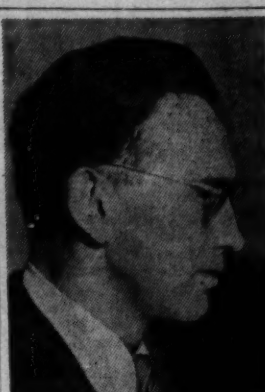
Stimulated by the constant requests of groups and individuals for singable war songs, the School for Democracy is undertaking to collect and publish an album of new and unpublished songs for victory.

The editorial board for the selection of songs is made up of members of the music and writing departments of the school—

Earl Robinson, composer of the famous "Ballad for Americans"; Elsie Seligman, composer of many original and beautiful songs, who wrote the music for "Doodle Dandy of the USA" and is the author of a forthcoming book on music and Society; Irwin Freundlich, instructor at the Juilliard School of Music; Max Goherman, resident conductor of the Brooklyn Symphony Orchestra; and Louis Lerman, instructor in creative writing.

It is planned to publish a large first edition of the album at a low price. Songs will be selected after submission to a testing audience of some 500 persons at the weekly Sunday evening student parties. The acid test will be the "singability" of the song and the anti-fascist quality of the lyrics.

The War Songs Editorial Committee announces that they will give careful consideration to all songs submitted for testing publication. Songs, however, must be complete, and include both music and lyrics. Manuscripts may be addressed to the War Songs Editorial Board, School for Democracy, 13 Astor Place, New York. The deadline for material is Dec. 1, 1942.



Two of the music experts—Earl Robinson (above) and Elsie Seligman (below)—on the new War Songs Editorial Board. They will publish the best victory songs submitted by December 1st. Address your entry—it must include both music and lyrics—to the Board at the School for Democracy, 13 Astor Pl., New York City.

## Theater Notes

H. T. Tsiang, Chinese playwright and actor is presenting short versions of two of his plays, "The Hanging on Union Square," and "China Marches On," at the Main Studios, 135 West 44th Street, every Saturday and Sunday evening at 8 P.M. He is assisted by Ruth White.

Katharine Cornell announces that Jose Ferrer will have the featured role of Baron Tussenbach in her new production of Anton Chekhov's "The Three Sisters." Jose Ferrer is the young man who had them rolling in the aisles in the revival of "Charley's Aunt" two seasons ago. He also played Iago to Paul Robeson's Othello, in the recent superb revival of the great drama.

Philip Barry's new play "Without Love" featuring Katharine Hepburn and Elliott Nugent, opens at the St. James Theatre on Tuesday, Nov. 10, the Theatre Guild announces.

Humphrey Bogart Delivers the Goods

The newest Humphrey Bogart starrer, "Action in the North Atlantic," now in production by Warner Brothers, tells the story of the Merchant Marine, Raymond Massey, Alan Hale, Julie Bishop and Sam Levene are also featured.

## MOTION PICTURES

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BUYING YOUR THEATRE TICKETS

## How Much Hate?

The usually dignified and quiet meetings of the P.E.N. Club, an organization of authors, editors and publishers, underwent a violent metamorphosis during its meeting at the Hotel Ambassador in New York last week.

The members had come to hear a report on the activities of the Writers War Board. Rex Stout, president of the W.W.B. started things by calling on writers to put hatred against the enemy in their work. Clifton Fadiman agreed with him—only more so. Fadiman said, "The murder of Lidice is a promise that everyone in this room will die if Germany wins. . . . The only way to make a German understand is to kill him, and even then he doesn't get the point."

The current Saturday Review of Literature, in commenting on Fadiman's statements and the argument that followed, pointed out that the "propaganda for hate" proponents are headed for a danger zone. "This then is an indictment against a whole people and the whole of their history, regarding the Germans as an entity. . . . It is the same preposterous argument of racialism unleashed by the Nazis, applied to the Germans themselves."

The purely academic question on how much we should hate the enemy is an indication of how far we are from a deep, positive understanding of the issues of the war.

Hatred is a fact born of the horrors of war and the horrors inflicted by a bestial and ruthless enemy. We will learn the fact of hatred more deeply as we become more deeply involved in wiping that enemy out. The people of the Soviet Union have learnt hatred from the sight of their loved ones hanging stiff and frozen in the village squares; the French have learnt it from concentration camps and starvation; the British know it from long, relentless bombings. With these people the question is no longer debatable.

The danger arises in confusing the Nazi war machine with the German people. It is ridiculous to say that you can only make a German understand by killing him. "Would Mr. Fadiman say this of Anna Seghers, for example? I am sure he would not. The culture, the people's movement, the very people whose lives and activities make up the substance of the great novels of this courageous anti-fascist woman cannot and must not be confused with the Hitler war machine. Indeed, in the spirit of brotherhood, it is as much for them, as for ourselves that we will develop our hatred into the hardest and most capable weapons to destroy Hitlerism."

## MOTION PICTURES

STANLEY ★★½★ Daily News

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Big BIG WEEK!

Greatest Russian Film Program

IN THE REAR OF THE ENEMY

Also: "A Nation Dances"

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## Welcome



## Eastern Front and Africa

By James S. Allen

THERE is one very important aspect of the North African offensive which is generally missing from all the press and radio comment. I am referring to the eastern front.

The eastern front has a great deal to do with the immediate success of the American landing in the French African colonies. Hitler knew that the invasion was coming. For almost a week before the first news broke, the radio stations in all his puppet capitals reported the concentration of Allied fleets and troops at Gibraltar.

He also knew that Rommel was in a precarious position. General Montgomery's drive in Egypt began on Oct. 24, fully two weeks before our troops touched the soil of Morocco and Algeria. For the preceding five days the Afrika Corps was already in retreat.

Why, then, did not the Nazi mastermind take steps to reinforce his North African positions and anticipate the American-British offensive in Northwest Africa?

THE main reason is clear. He no longer has the power at his disposal to still further disperse his thinly spread European armies. He has been greatly weakened on the eastern front by the Red Army and, as Stalin reported, must maintain there a total of 240 divisions, including 3,000,000 German soldiers.

His attempt to take Stalingrad has cost him heavily, and his failure to attain the objectives of his Russian campaign of 1942 has increased the seriousness of these losses. This makes it more and more difficult

for Hitler to send his dwindling reserves elsewhere.

The great importance of our invasion in Africa is precisely that we are beginning to take advantage of the opportunity offered us by the bleeding white of the Nazi armies on the eastern front. We are moving, and we are moving in the direction of Europe, where Hitler is incapable of withstanding a major offensive while he is being devastated on the eastern front.



AS our contribution to the offensive stage of the war grows, we cannot help but take fuller advantage of the comparative freedom of action which the holding down of Hitler in the east affords us. Every act which unfolds the offensive greatly increases Hitler's difficulties, reduce his own freedom of action, forces him more and more on the defensive.

It is also more difficult for him to utilize his reserves among the puppet states of Europe. For the Allied action in Africa has won for us new reserves among the peoples of occupied Europe. It is doubtful what kind of aid Hitler can get from the French fleet and armed forces, who certainly do not have a burning desire to fight the forces of liberation and are most likely to provide more military aid to the Allies than to the Axis.

But to add to his difficulties, Hitler must hold in readiness his European garrison forces to subdue the French, at a time when it becomes even more essential for him to maintain close watch over the Italians, the Norwegians, the Belgians, the Dutch, the Bulgarians, the Greeks, the Rumanians, the Finns.

THE RED ARMY, through its 16 months of brilliant and unflinching combat, has created the condition for turning the war against the enemy. The African offensive is the first move in the di-

rection of taking advantage of this opportunity, a move leading toward the fuller coordination of our war effort with that of the Soviet Union.

True, it has not been taken at the most decisive point, directly in Western Europe, where our invasion would immediately result in a broad coordination of the Allied war effort in East and West. But the important thing is that we have started to move decisively, in a direction which must and will lead to the opening of the second front in Europe.

Much now depends upon full support to the offensive by the whole nation, which will hasten the extension and broadening out of the offensive, its reaching into the decisive battlefields of Europe where Hitler can be crushed. That means continuing to strike, increasing the power of our blow, taking the fullest possible advantage of Hitler's present perplexity and difficulties.

We must continue to move upon Europe steadily, massively, with dispatch and firmness. We can have Hitler on the run by developing the present offensive into a complete turn in the war. The second front in Europe will do that, and the present action brings it much closer, makes its necessity much more pressing and its speedy success more certain.

Let us remember that Hitler is on the verge of another winter campaign which may have in store for him in Russia even greater disasters than last year. We are in a more certain position to take advantage of that because we are on the offensive, because we are overcoming the wait-and-see defensive outlook, because our strategy must now be riveted upon Europe. The conditions are better than ever before for the emergence of that single strategy and common fighting action of the anti-Hitler Coalition which will smash Hitlerism in Europe.

## Greetings Pour In to Stalin

By Janet Weaver

MOSCOW, Nov. 10 (ICN).—Numerous greetings to Stalin continue to pour in, including among them messages from U. S. Secretary Stimson and W. Averill Harriman, from a number of Turkish statesmen, from President Camacho of Mexico and others.

Included also is a congratulatory message sent to Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov on the occasion of the 25th anniversary by the Association of Anglo-American correspondents in Moscow.

Among the greetings from the various people of the Soviet Union are messages from the acting Patriarch Sergei, the Metropolitan of Moscow and Kolonna, and from Nikolai, the Metropolitan of Kiev and Galicia. "On behalf of the clergy and all believers of the Russian Orthodox Church, the true children of our motherland, I earnestly and devoutly greet in your person the chosen one of the Lord who is leading our military and cultural forces to victory over barbarous invasion, to peace and prosperity for our country and to a bright future for her people," reads the message from the Metropolitan Sergei.

"May God crown with success and glory your heroic work on behalf of our motherland."

The Metropolitan Nikolai's message reads: "Suffering horribly under the heel of the German plunderers, Ukrainian believers eagerly await the day of liberation and the restoration of their peaceful and happy life. Knowing full well the yearnings of my Ukrainian flock, I beg you to accept from me and the believers of the Ukraine our earnest hope that the Almighty grant you good health and long life, and may our country under your leadership soon be cleansed of the German evil."

Worth Repeating  
Women at Work

Virginia Gardner, writing under a Federated Press Washington date-line, calls a spade a spade or what-have-you in the November ACA News, organ of the American Communications Association. We quote:

And now I come to a touchy subject. I know I am getting myself out on a limb. I can just hear mutterings of "So she's a feminist."

Well here goes. The complaint comes from Thelma McKelvey, of the woman's advisory committee, War Manpower Commission:

"In Baltimore, where a spot check was made to see why it was so difficult to recruit women, interviewers found that one important reason was that husbands objected."

"I wouldn't mind going into industry," the explanation ran, "but my old man is making enough money now and he wants me to stay home, he says." And this was true of union men, too."

The best of them are apt to feel vaguely miffed when the little woman jumps up from the dinner table and says she must hop along to an air raid wardens' meeting, or a committee on child care in wartime meeting. In most homes it wouldn't occur to the old man to do the dishes while his wife was gone, either.

And now that she's looking around for further ways to help win the war, and may be thinking of learning to be a machinist or electrician, he may resist. Unconsciously he may think, "No, she wouldn't be content to go back to washtubs and dishes after the war."

## Intensify War Effort

Lewis Merrill, president of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, writes a column in the monthly "Office and Professional News." In the November issue, Mr. Merrill praises the Tolson Committee report, which has revealed the confusions and time-to-burn methods which are holding up the war effort, and the 621:

"This condition has to be overcome. In my opinion, the time has certainly arrived for labor to raise a more insistent voice for genuine efficiency in the operation of our war agencies, for adequate labor representation for really planned war effort and centralized authority to accomplish what is planned, for encouragement of initiative and assumption of responsibility for getting things done by every government employee. This is what we demand of the Armed Forces. That's what we should demand of ourselves. In every possible way, shape and form we should be urging this course on the President of the United States as the only way the objectives of his policies, which the American people support right up to the hilt, can be realized in time."

(Readers are invited to send to the Editor clippings of editorials or other material which they think "worth repeating" in the Daily Worker. Our paper should be kept informed of progressive thinking throughout the whole country. Be sure to note date and name of paper you clip from.)

## Science on Parade

It's Stylish to Be War-Minded

Glass isn't priority material, and isn't scarce, so, wherever glass can be used for tin, or steel, or rubber, it helps the war. That's obvious.

Science Service points out that glass has direct as well as indirect war uses. For example, use of a glass fiber board for heat insulation in our fighting ships and auxiliary vessels has, since the beginning of the year, saved 5,500,000 pounds of aluminum and other scarce lightweight materials.

The aluminum thus saved would build 250 Flying Fortresses.

Armistice Day-  
24 Years After

(Continued from Page 1)

swelling offensive aimed at the heart of Nazi Germany in Europe.

The military tradition of the two-front strategy bodes ill for Nazi Germany, especially since that country has been readied for the knockout blow by the deeds of the Red Army on the gigantic Soviet front.

To hasten this full-scale knockout blow on the soil of Europe, the men and women of American labor are eager to speed their labor offensive for new heights of war output. They will unquestionably do so.

They will also get tougher with the Copperheads, defeatists and obstructionists who have been, and still are, throwing every possible obstacle in the path of the offensive. They will get tougher with the "negotiated peace" propagandists, however skillfully they disguise themselves in such newspapers as the Chicago Tribune and the New York Daily News.

On this day, it would be well to ponder the lesson that if the Armistice Day of 1918 had been followed by the kind of American

friendship and collaboration with the Soviet Union we see today that the fascist aggressions could have been avoided altogether.

Those who for 24 years after Armistice Day, 1918, prevented such friendship did enormous harm to America and the world. That is now clearer than it has ever been.

TODAY, the nations fighting the Axis wage a just, peoples war under the leadership of Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill.

The people have learned much in these 24 years since Nov. 11, 1918.

Our people have learned much in these 24 years.

They will know much better this time how to curb the reactionary intriguers and anti-Soviet provocateurs who betrayed the hopes of mankind because they feared democracy.

The heroism of our armed forces today finds its fitting counterpart in the firmer unity of the nation behind President Roosevelt for speedy, two-front victory over world fascism, and for the American-Soviet alliance which is the cornerstone of victory and of a just and durable peace.

## Our Allies, the French People

MASS arrests throughout unoccupied France reveal that the people are responding quickly and energetically to President Roosevelt's appeal to join the Allies in liberating France from the criminal invader and his stooges. For some time already the movement of resistance against the Nazi overlords and the Petain-Laval traitors has been growing. This was demonstrated dramatically on Bastille Day, when demonstrations burst forth throughout the country, and again when the workers in the Lyon region went on strike against the forced labor draft for Hitler. Unity among the resistance groups has grown. On the day our troops landed in the African French colonies, General DeGaulle appealed to the people to arise and join the Allies in the war of liberation.

As Laval confers with Hitler and Mussolini planning new acts of atrocity against the French people, the real nature of the Petain-Laval-Doriot gang becomes apparent for all to see. The traitor government at Vichy orders into combat against our troops its fleet and armed forces. The "venerable" aged Marshal proclaims himself commander of the forces against us, and the lickspittle Laval runs to his master to learn the commands to be given for war against the people, against the liberators of France, perhaps for the Nazi seizure of the still unoccupied sector of the country.

But all of France is stirring, occupied and

unoccupied. Our offensive in Africa is bringing the crisis to a head within France, readying the people to strike in unison with our own forces. The response of the French people to our decisive military action in North Africa reveals again with what impatience they were waiting for us to start action. It illustrates again, as on Bastille Day and in the strikes against forced labor, how jubilantly Anglo-American forces will be received as they open the second front in France. The offensive which we have started must extend rapidly, must not lag behind the courageous actions of the French people rising in revolt, must join forces with them on the soil of France.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1942



## THEY'RE SAYING IN WASHINGTON

## What's What in Congress

By Adam Lapin

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

Washington, Nov. 10

IT is easy to get panicky about the new Congress and predict gloomily that it will crack down on labor, impede mobilization of our economic resources and hamper the President in the conduct of the war. And some people here in liberal and labor circles have been getting themselves into this frame of mind.

But this conclusion doesn't necessarily follow from the election returns.

Consider what happened in the House yesterday when Rep. John Rankin, the loud-mouthed Mississippi defeatist and Negro-baiter, tried to get approval of the obstructionist amendment requiring a year's training for 18 and 19-year-olds. Rankin, who had previously been given a chance of mustering some support, got batted down quickly and decisively.

The logic of events swept away the carefully laid plans of the copperhead bloc. Since the question of the 18 and 19-year-olds had first reached Congress, a major development had taken place. Our troops had gone on the offensive in Africa.

ITS too early to say whether the 78th Congress will follow the obstructionist course of the present Congress or whether it can be swung into line behind the President and the war effort.

The answer depends on the President, on the people of organized labor. Extension of our African offensive will make the position of the copperheads in Congress very difficult. And real aggressive support and national unity behind the

administration's offensive strategy can result in a complete rout of the defeatist forces.

Sure, the Republicans increased their strength in both the Senate and the House. There is undoubtedly a real danger that the defeatist and obstructionist Republicans will gang up with reactionary poll tax Democrats from the South. There are signs of this already.

Senator W. Lee O'Daniel, of Texas, who sponsored the amendment which would kill the draft of 18 and 19-year-olds, gleefully introduced a bill to repeal the wage-hour law, apparently hoping for Republican support.

And Rep. Rankin delivered himself of a speech full of remarks about "Anglo-Saxon" supremacy, "anti-Semitic" mutterings about "Frankfurter bureaucracy" and warning that the Wagner Act and the Wage-Hour Act would be repealed.

THE Republican delegation in the House increased by at least 44 seats—with one California contest still undecided. The Republicans will have 209 certain seats as against 165 at the last session, while the Democrats dropped from 209 to 165.

In the Senate the Democratic margin is somewhat greater, although Republicans picked up nine seats. The Republicans went up from 29 to 39 Senate while the Democrats dropped from 65 to 57.

This new relationship of forces will probably be felt in the committee structure of Congress—with Republicans demanding increased representation on all the important committees.

The important question is: what do the Republican victories in the elections mean?

DAILY NEWS' LINE

The New York Daily News implied broadly that the election returns mean that the people are tired of the war.

But a significant interpretation directly contrary to this came from Senator Arthur Vandenberg, a Republican defeatist from Michigan, and Senator Tom Connally, a conservative Texas poll-taxer. Both agreed that the real meaning of the elections was that the people wanted more offensive conduct of the war.

It does not follow from this interpretation that either Vandenberg or Connally or other defeatist Republicans and poll-tax Democrats will support offensive prosecution of the war.

But it does follow that Congress can be made to toe the mark and support the President to carry the war to the Axis enemy in Europe.

And it does follow that Congress can be forced to respond to strong pressure from the people and from labor.

The President has already indicated that he doesn't propose to backdown before the copperheads and obstructionists. He expressed his unequivocal opposition to the demands by Senator O'Daniel and other to scrap the Wage-Hour law and abolish overtime payments for more than 40 hours week.

A strong stand by the President, accompanied by the independent pressure and action by the people and the labor movement, can make the 78th Congress behave.

## Two War Measures

WE HAVE said that the military offensive would drive the political obstructionists and defeatists to cover. Now look at the record.

On Saturday, our troops took the offensive in Africa. On Monday the House of Representatives acted upon the proposal of poll-taxer Rankin of Mississippi to instruct House conferees with the Senate to accept the obstructionist amendment restricting the use of our 'teen age draftees. Not one single Congressman, including even Rankin, dared speak in favor of this proposal and it was decisively beaten.

Congress is now facing another vital war measure—abolition of the poll tax which is supposed to come before the Senate tomorrow.

In his book "Victory—and After," Earl Browder points to the necessity of winning the people of Africa over to the side of the United Nations. How clearly is the need for this seen today! He shows, too, that to accomplish this, the United Nations must link the aspirations of the African people with

the anti-Axis cause. Certainly, the abolition of the vicious poll tax, which will extend democracy to the Negro people and the poor whites of the South, will assist in convincing the African people of the democratic objectives of our nation in this war.

Moreover, abolition of the poll tax will be a heavy blow to the system of jim crow which has so seriously hampered the utilization of the Negro people in the war effort.

Both the CIO and the AFL contributed to the defeat of the Rankin amendment to the 18-19 draft by timely action directed at the House of Representatives. Both have taken a strong stand against the poll tax. Right now, the greatest possible pressure from all sources must be brought to bear on the Senate to see to it that decisive action is taken tomorrow to defeat delaying tactics or filibuster by the poll tax Senators and to pass the Pepper Bill.

Senate leaders Barkley and McNary should be wired today by individuals and organizations to that effect, as should the individual Senators.